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#### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1847.

#### POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. THE RESPONSE.

The Washington Union continues to give prom inence to the letter of Mr. Buchanan, by republishing the warm commendations it receives from the press of the slave States; and occasionally a response from some Northern press is duly heralded in its columns. As its aim is to shape, and not indicate, public sentiment, it studiously abstains from any notice of the censure directed against Mr. Buchanan by his party friends in various sections of the country. How this one-sided representation of a party harmonizes with the central position and pretensions of a paper which aspires to reflect the views of "the

Without being the mere organ of any party, we are anxious, while laboring to renovate public opinion, to show at the same time what it really is-not only in the North, but in the South-not as indicated by one faction or party, but by all factions and parties. An extensive exchange, numbering not less than five hundred papers coming from all sections of the country, enables

Democracy" generally, we cannot exactly under-

us to accomplish this purpose.

Last week, after publishing the complimentary notices bestowed upon Mr. Buchanan by the Southern Democratic press, we presented opinions entirely adverse, from the Cincinnati Morning Signal, the Onondaga (N. Y.) Standard, the Niagara (N. Y.) Cataract, and the Jefferson (N. Y.) Democrat. We proceed now to quote from other Democratic papers.

#### THE TRUE COMPROMISE.

From the New York Evening Post. The Southern politicians insist that the territory to be acquired from Mexico shall be open to the introduction of slavery. In the last Congress, a proposition was offered by Mr. Burt, in the House of Representatives, after consultation and advice with Mr. Calhoun, to the effect that such part of the new territory as lies south of thirty-six degrees and a half of north latitude shall be open to the emigration of slaves with their mas-ters, applying to the new domain the geographi-cal line of the Missouri compromise. To this scheme of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, Mr. Bu-

The friends of the Wilmot Proviso are in fact the only class of men who are for leaving this question to the decision of the inhabitants of the acquired territory. That Proviso, it will be remembered, prohibited the existence of slavery within the new domain only while it remains subject to a Territorial Government, and thus under the jurisdiction and guardianship of the Federal Government. It convinced no perpetual prohibi-Government. It contained no perpetual prohibi-tion of slavery; it provided only for its exclusion while the colonies were in an unformed and immature state; but the moment the time should arrive to frame their institutions for themselves, and to become members of our Confederacy, they were to be at perfect liberty to say whether they will

introduce slavery or not.

The Wilmot Proviso is the true compromise in this fiercely agitated question. It renounces the perpetual prohibition of slavery both north and south of the thirty-sixth parallel. It only requires that slavery shall be prohibited in the infancy of

# Democratic paper. MR. BUCHANAN.

A letter from this gentleman will be found on the first page. We totally differ with the Secre-tary of State on the Slavery question, which he has travelled out of the record to drag up, with what motives a child can divine. The true ground of the Democracy of the North was proclaimed by of the Democracy of the Northwas proclaimed by the unanimous vote of their Representatives in Congress on Wilmot's Proviso. Mr. B. has missed his mark. The Northern Democracy are entitled to the next Presidential candidate; but he must be unpledged, and one whom we know—one, in short, who will stand square up in the place which the lamented Wright has vacated. The letter is as erroneous in fact as it is in policy, and does little credit to the acknowledged ability of the writer.

From the Democratic (Sandusky, Ohio) Mirror. MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

We always admire a public man who boldly takes his position upon controverted subjects. However much we may dislike his sentiments, we know what to expect from him. For this season, we admire Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Democracy of Berks, advocating the extension of slavery over California Mr. Buchanan has thrown himself into the arms of the South; they will now have no difficulty in supporting him for the Presidency. Of the motive that has led him to prove recreant to sound principles of Liberty and the interests of the section of the Union to which he belongs, we do not propose to speak. If we did belongs, we do not propose to speak. If we did speak, what we should say would be widely dif-ferent from our former admiration of James Bu-chanan. Of his position, we will say a few words. Mr. Buchanan says our fathers made a com-promise with the South on the subject of slavery, and we are bound to cover it out in good faith

and we are bound to carry it out in good faith.

True. And the citizens of the South are allowed

and we are bound to carry it out in good faith. True. And the citizens of the South are allowed by this compromise a larger representation in Congress than those of the other States, on account of their possession of slaves. But Mr. Buchanan fails to show, as every other man must, that this has anything to do with, or is any argument in favor of, instituting slavery in free territory that may be added to this Union. On the contrary, it proves the inexpediency and unjustness of thus creating slavery. To say that our forefathers made any compromise about California is too absurd to talk about.

Mr. Buchanan fears, a dissolution of the Union, if we do not allow slavery in California. All such fears are groundless. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, have been added to the Union. Slavery existed in those Territories, and we of the North consented to leave it undisturbed. It is expected that free territory is now about to be acquired; and we are told, that unless we create slavery in it, the South will dissolve the Union. If they should make an attempt, they could not succeed on such a question, and they will make no such attempt. They will bluster and clamor, of course, but when they find the North stands firm upon the principles of Liberty and Equal Rights, they will quietly acquiesce.

From the Albany Atlas. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. A direct and just criticism of Mr. Buchanan's recent letter on this subject, from the St. Law-rence Republican, will be found in another column of this area.

the organ of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations, in virtue of his official position, should have judged it proper to publish at this time any views on this subject, and of our surprise that he entertains such opinions as he has expressed. We venture to say, that this feeling of regret and surprise is not confined to an individual here and there, or to a locality. It pervades the Northern, Middle, and Western States, and thousands of honest and influential Democrats will repudiate his views, unless he is greatly misunderstood.

The design and object of extending the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, to the Pacific Ocean, as the boundary between slaveholding and non-slaveholeing communities, cannot be mistaken. It is to give up all territory hereafter acquired, south of that line, to the dominion of the slave interest, even if that acquisition should extend, as one day or other it may, to the Isthmus of Darien. This is slave propagandism, through the instrumentality of the Federal Government, whose neutrality, some adversaries of the Wilmot amendment are pleased to invoke.

If such is the issue presented by Mr. Buchanan, it requires no prophet, or son of a prophet, to forctell the consequences to the Democratic party in the free States, in an effort to sustain his views. It is possible that Congress may be induced, by

It will be crushed to atoms.

It is possible that Congress may be induced, by threats of disunion on the one hand, or melted by the touch of Federal patronage on the other, to sanction this compromise with human bondage; but it remains to be seen whether slavery, as an element of religious power or religious economy. element of political power or political economy, can long survive the discussion and examination that such an arrangement must inevitably pro-

#### From the St. Lawrence (New York) Republican. MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

The letter will be found in another column of to-day's paper. Mr. Buchanan is an able man; and it is to be regretted that such a man should reach a conclusion so infirm and unnatural as he arrives at, for an opject so transparent that he does not deem it worth the while to be mentioned. arrives at, for an opject so transparent that he does not deem it worth the while to be mentioned. There is no more slave territory on the continent, beyond the limits of the United States, and the slaveholding States now demand the extension of slavery into free territory. This is a proposition unknown to the Constitution, and nowhere to be found, in any of the provisions or compromises of that sacred instrument. The slave States proclaim, in their conventions, their intention to make this question a political test; and declare that, without distinction of party, they will vote against any candidate for the Presidency who favors the Wilmot Proviso, or the principle of freedom it asserts. And, on the question of extending slavery, they tell us they "have no traitors in the South."

Mr. Calhoun, the great champion of that institution in the South, tells the country the time has come when this question must be met. Every indication points to the conclusion that this is so. An issue that cannot longer be avoided, even were it desirable to avoid it, must be met with patriotism and firmness, equal to the importance of the question.

The Democracy, who know the value and

open to the emigration of slaves with their masters, applying to the new domain the geographical line of the Missouri compromise. To this scheme of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, Mr. Buchanan assents. He says, in his letter:

"The line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to our new territory which we may acquire from Mexico."

The Southern planters demand that they shall be allowed to introduce their slaves into that part of the new territory which lies south of the line of the compromise. Mr. Buchanan agrees to the demand. What is this but an opinion in favor of leaving the territory open to the introduction of slavery? Mr. Buchanan expresses himself hostile to any prohibition of slavery in that portion of the territory. If slavery be not excluded by a prohibition, the country is left open to its introduction.

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The friends of the Wilmot Proviso are in fact the only class of men who are for leaving this convulse the country. The Democratic party of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time of the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be found true to the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be found true to the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be found true to the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be found true to the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be found true to the defence of freedom and the rights of free labor, will be function.

The Democracy, who kn

of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security, in the hour of danger, is to cling fast to their time-honored principles. A sacred regard for the Fed-eral Constitution, and for the reserved rights of the States, is the immovable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern Democrats are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract not expected to approve slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and leave the question, where that instrument has left it, to the States wherein slavery exists. Our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the South; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to cancel this solemn compact."

So any we This is sound Democratic destricts

that slavery shall be prohibited in the infancy of the settlements, leaving to the judgment of the new community, when it shall have arrived at that maturity which fits it to be admitted into the Union, to consider whether the benefits of slavery are so great that it deserves to be incorporated among their institutions. This view of the subject was well and strongly stated last winter, in the speech with which Mr. King reintroduced the Proviso.

From the Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel—an old and radical Democratic paper.

MR. BUCHANAN:

So say we. This is sound Democratic doctrine. Leave the question of slavery where the Constitution has left it, "to the States wherein slavery exists." But by every consideration of justice to the rights of free labor; by all the bright hopes that have been entertained of a long and happy future for free America, whose soil was not designed by our fathers to be tilled by slaves; by every principle of humanity, and by a sacred regard to the Constitution, which requires that slavery should be left to the States wherein it exists—by all these, and more than these, the United States are bound to resist the encroachment of slavery upon free soil. So say we. This is sound Democratic doctrine

slavery upon free soil.

But Mr. Buchanan goes on, in his letter, and says:
"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the produc-"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of the Californias south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits."

One would suppose this was perfectly conclu-

within its limits."

One would suppose this was perfectly conclusive against the extension of slavery into Mexico, south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, and he does not propose to extend it north of that line; yet, strange to say, Mr. Buchanan arrives at an opposite conclusion—a conclusion altogether unworthy his great name and character. He recommends the extension of the Missouri compromise to the very country of which he thus speaks—a compromise that admitted Missouri in the Union as a slave State. And he refers to Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, all of which came into the Union with slavery, for his precedents. But sla-Union with slavery, for his precedents. But slavery existed in all these before, and at the time

Union with slavery, for his precedents. But slavery existed in all these before, and at the time of admission, without any agency on the part of our Government or people. And now, when free territory, from which half-civilized Mexico has banished slavery, is to come in, where Mr. Buchanan himself says, neither the soil, the climate, nor the majority of the population, would favor slavery, he recommends that slavery be authorized by an extension of the Missouri compromise. Strange reasoning for such a conclusion.

Extend the Missouri compromise to this free territory. As slavery cannot get there without such a protection, let it go under cover of the authority of the laws of the United States, while that country is a territory; let it once get there, no matter how, and though a majority of the emigrants may be opposed to it, they will find it difficult, probably impossible, ever to get rid of it. Was Mr. Buchanan dreaming when he wrote his letter, or was he gazing so intently at a distant object on the road that he lost his way?

But Mr. Buchanan considers the Union in danger, unless slavery shall be extended to a territory, a majority of whose inhabitants, he concedes, will be opposed to it. This idle trumpeting of a dissolution of the Union has become stale in the mouths of the chivalry of South Carolina; we should not have expected of Mr. Buchanan to take up, and repeat, what has been the parrot cry of Mr. Calhoun and his followers, for the last twenty years. We repeat it, we regret that such a man as Mr. Buchanan should have written such a letter. Although sound in some of his positions, they seem to have been introduced into his letter as mere decoys to a false conclusion. In our opinion, he is not only mistaken in his estimate of the Democratic party. It is certain that he differs in his conclusion, totally and entirely, from the principles laid down for territorial government in the ordinance of 1757, by Thomas Jefferson.

ceived with so much favor, "by the Democracy, closing as follows:

both of the North and South." "Indeed," it adds, "the only important exception to this feeling among Northern Democratic journals, which we have yet noticed, is found in an article in the New York Evening Post."

Perhaps, when this was written, the editor had not seen the exceptions we have noticed, for he is hardly yet prepared to contemn as of "no im-portance" the standard journals we have quoted from-some of them among the oldest and the most radical Democratic papers.

Can it be that Mr. Buchanan, with his usual this compromise movement? Familiarity with ism: politics, breeds suspicion, if not contempt. The Presidency is the highest prize in the political gymnasium of this country, and when an old racer makes his appearance, and begins to gird up his loins, it is impossible not to guess that he is about to run. If Mr. Buchanan, in writing his letter, had nothing in view but to harmonize the ele-ments of discord in his party, without the slightest reference to himself, he must blame his position for the suspicions he has awakened, and not the public for entertaining them. But, supposing these suspicions to be well founded—that the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs is willing to remove all obstacles out of the way of his becoming head of all our affairs-does it not sometimes happen that "one soweth, and another reapeth?" Would it not be a rare spectacle, after the ruling influences have used the power of a Northern man, of high position, to conciliate and harmonize the South, and accustom "the Democracy" of the North to the idea of the Missouri compromise, if a National Democratic Convention should then pitch upon another man, also of high station, and like opinions, but with no odium attached to him among the opponents of this compromise, to lead on the main body of the Democracy in the final struggle? In other words, is James Buchanan to be the forlorn hope to Levi Woodbury?

Politics are dreadfully crooked.

#### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

We are indebted to the Hon. Preston King and to the Hon. D. Wilmot for papers containing reports of the proceedings of the Democrats of St. Lawrence county, New York, and of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. It is gratifying to know that the Democratic party in those sections stands firmly upon the ground of the Proviso.

CONVENTION IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y. The Convention in St. Lawrence county was held at Canton on the 8th instant. Preston King was chosen one of three Delegates to the State Convention, and the same gentleman was elected chairman of the committee to draft resolutions These embraced a full expression of Democratic opinions, and one of them duly honored the memory of Silas Wright. The following resolutions, which, with the rest, were adopted unanimously will show the spirit of the Convention :

"Resolved, That, in appropriations for harbors, for the shelter and protection of the navy, or of distinction between fresh and salt water harbors.

The tonnage and commerce of the great lakes, and the navigable channels communicating with them, already rival the tonnage and commerce of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and justly challenge equal care from the hands of the General Government. This Convention adopts that construction of the Constitution which would confine these appropriations to objects of a national, and not of a merely local character; to the shelter and protection of a commerce that exists, and not to the creation of commerce, or its mere diversion from one channel or direction to another; and believe that great security would be found against unconstit extravagant, or improper appropriations, by the adoption of a rule that would limit the appropria

extravagant, or improper appropriations, by the adoption of a rule that would limit the appropriation by each act to a single object.

"Resolved, That the imputation, or assumption, that the war with Mexico is waged with the design to extend the limits and dominion of domestic slavery, is calculated to excite sectional jealousy, must embarrass the action of Government in a time of war, and is a foul aspersion upon the fair character of our country; as Democrats and as Americans, we repel the imputation, and pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to all just measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful and honorable termination.

"Resolved, That, while they repel unjust aspersion, respect for their principles, their institutions, and themselves, requires of the Democracy that they should declare their principles to the world; and, when the design of extending the limits and dominion of domestic slavery is openly avowed and advocated, it would be unworthy that powerful and time-honored party to be silent on that subject. With scrupulous regard to all the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, they have ever resisted, and will continue to resist, all interference by the Federal Government in relation to always. they have ever resisted, and will continue to resist, all interference by the Federal Government in relation to slavery, within the limits of States where it exists, because, by the Constitution, the entire power of legislation on this subject, within a State, belongs exclusively to the State Government. With the same scrupulous regard to that sacred instrument, and to all the provisions and compromises it contains, the members of that patrictic party, devoted to the interests and safety of the whole Union, will firmly resist any extension of the present limits of domestic slavery, by the authority claimed to take and hold slaves in free territory which may belong to the United States by any action of the Federal Government, because the entire power of legislation for territory not by any action of the rederal Government, because the entire power of legislation for territory not within the limits of a State belongs to the Gov-ernment of the United States, and that Govern-ment is responsible for the institutions which may be established in its territories."

CONVENTION IN BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. The Democrats of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Towanda, Sepember 8, to nominate candidates, &c. A series of resolutions was reported by George Sanderon, Esq., in favor of Governor Shunk, Democratic measures generally, and also the following resolutions:

lutions:

"Resolved, That it is with pride we hail and acknowledge the Hon. D. Wilmot as our Representative in Congress. We anticipated much from him. He has already more than filled the full measure of honor we had promised for him. We first see him standing out fearlessly and alone among the delegation from this State, defending and sustaining the rights of labor against the unjust exactions of capital. Next we find him the champion of freedom, striving to preserve the integrity of free territory from the aggressions and arrogant demands of the Slave Power. We know him fearless in the discharge of his duty, and exhort him to persevere in the cause of Justice and Right.

Right.

\*Resolved, That we fully approve of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' restricting slavery from any territory hereafter acquired which is now free; that we here solemnly declare to the world our cheerwe here solemnly declare to the world our cheerful and cordial acquiescence in the Constitution and all its compromises; that we seek not to invade any constitutional right of the South, but pledge ourselves ever to maintain and defend them; that we hold in equal abhorrence that fanaticism which would strike down the Constitution in order to abolish slavery, and that other fanaticism, alike dangerous and unreasonable, which regards slavery as the great conservative principle of our free institutions, and seeks, through the intervention of the National Government and the national armies, its propagation over the free soil of this continent. We believe the time has come when the freemen of this Republic should take a decided and immovable stand upon this great question. The safety of our institutions, the hopes of Freedom, our own and our country's honor, demand an inflexible adherence to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. We say to the South and to the world, we stand by it."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted,

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention further passed a resolution in The Washington Union congratulates its read-ers that the letter of Mr. Buchanan has been re-didates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency,

"That we are opposed to the establishment of a two-thirds rule in the National Convention, but insist that a majority of votes only shall be accessary to a nomination, pledging ourselves to support the candidate of the party thus nominated, whether he be from the North or the South, from the East or the West, unless he shall unwisely, and against every principle of right and justice, insist upon the perpetration of the stupendous and outrageous wrong of subverting the acquisition of free soil to the ambitious purposes and designs of slavery."

D. W. Collins, D. Laughead, and Mr. Stevenson, were appointed; and, on motion, "Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to use their exertions to postpone the nomination of Presidential candidates until after the next meeting of Congress."

CONVENTION IN BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

The annual Liberty Convention was held at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 4th. A.C. Himmen in the cheir. The following the control of the students of the party than the control of the students of the party than the control of the students of the party than the control of the students of the party than the control of the students of the control of the students of

The Convention, we presume, will receive no notice from the Washington Union, although the good nature, is permitting himself to be used in following resolution shows its orthodox party-

"Resolved, That the unparalleled prosperity of the country demonstrates the fidelity of the Na-tional Administration to the interests of the peo-ple; that the President and heads of the Depart-ments have vigilantly and with signal ability dis-charged their responsible trusts."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN NEWSTEAD,

Resolved, That we view with pride and satisfaction the practical working of the leading measures that animated the Democracy in the memorable contest of '44, and have the pleasure of again witnessing the falsity of Federal prediction in regard to the adoption of Democratic policy.

Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Dix and the

Democratic members of the House of Representa-tives, who supported the Wilmot Proviso, have merited the gratitude and confidence of every Re-publican in the State, for this early and patriotic stand, and we trust the people will be slow to for-get such pure and devoted services. DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT COLUMBIAN, HAM-

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of a Delegate to the next Presidential Convention, by the Carthage Convention, because we wish to know who the Democratic candidates for Presidential

dent are, before we appoint our Delegate. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION OF PUT NAM COUNTY, OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Morning Signal.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principles contained in John C. Calhoun's resolutions in the United States Senate for the propagandism of slavery, as calculated to create dissension between the States, and lead to the dissolution of our glorious Union.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION OF PAULD Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Trade Direct Taxation, and the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, so called.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION OF RICH-From the same.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally in favor of the extension of the provisions and prohibitions of the Ordinance of 1797 over our whole Pacific empire, present and future; and this, not as a party principle, but as one above and distinct from all mere party differences.

Resolved, That the war in which the United States is now engaged with Mexico, is not a war having for its object the acquisition of territory, but the defence of the honor and rights of our country; and if territory should be acquired by the war, it will be an incident not an object of

the war, it will be an incident, not an object of

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTIES | doctrine, that taxation and representation should go AND PUTNAM, OHIO-(HELD AT JUNGUION, PAULD

Resolved, That a gold and silver currency is the greatest blessing which the present generation can confer upon their posterity.

Resolved, That, under the incidental protection of a revenue tariff, the prosperity of our manufacturing interests will be commensurate with their general stiller.

general utility.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principles contained in the resolutions proposed in the Unit-ed States Senate, by John C. Calhoun, for the propagandism of slavery, as inconsistent with the rights of the free States, and hestile to the presvation of the Union.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION OF ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK. From the New York Tribune.

Resolved, That human slavery, as it exists in this country, is an institution of State sovereignty—a political right to perpetuate a great moral wrong, which the original States did not relinquish when they entered into the Federal com-pact, and which is held politically secured to them

from all exterior interference.

Resolved, That general freedom is also an insti-Resolved, That general freedom is also an institution of State sovereignty, which has been established in many of the States of this Union, and which is held by them not only politically, but morally, secured from all exterior interference.

Resolved, That it is obviously impossible that these two institutions should exist together in the same political community; and that, therefore, it has been found necessary that all territory belonging to or acquired by the General Government, should be surrendered to the exclusive occupancy of either the one or the other.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as all territory hitherto acquired by the General Government from foreign Powers has been surrendered to the occupancy of the institution of slavery, because slavery has been acquired, the principle of reciprocal concession demands that all territory acquired, in which general freedom shall be found existing at the time of the acquisition, should be surrendered

the time of the acquisition, should be surrendered to the exclusive occupancy of that institution. Resolved, That slavery does not exist in any of the territory lying contiguous to our own, in the South and West; and that we will never consent South and West; and that we will never consent that it shall usurp dominion over any such territory, which may be hereafter acquired by our Government, while the same remains in Territorial organization; but at the same time we admit the power and political right of the people of any such Territory, when they shall organize themselves into State sovereignties, and gain admittance into the Federal Union, to remodel their institutions as they please, by the peaceable action of majorities, so that they adopt republican forms of government.

## LIBERTY MOVEMENTS.

CONVENTION IN GREENE COUNTY, OHIO. A County Convention of Liberty men was held Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on the 4th. W. Terrence was appointed chairman, and Colonel Morrow, Dr. Tamber, and Mr. Brown, were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions and business. Among the resolutions reported and adopted were the following:

" Whereas it is a fact well known, that all par-"Whereas it is a fact well known, that all par-ties in the South are uniting for the purpose of sustaining slavery, and are determined to make it a test at the next Presidential election—therefore, "Resolved, That it is high time for the people of the North to wake up, and, regardless of party distinction, unite upon the one idea of opposing slavery, and meet the issue like men, at the ballot-box."

box.

"Resolved, That, as Anti-Slavery men, we will meet our fellow-citizens upon liberal ground, and support any candidate for the Presidency, who is of good moral character and qualifications, and firmly pledged against Slavery, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

"Resolved, That slavery in our Union is an element of destruction; that it is in violation of the revealed and natural Laws of God; and that, as an element of the grossest heathenism, it is subversive of virtue and justice, and the peace, prosperity, and continuance of this Republic.

sive of virtue and justice, and the peace, prosperity, and continuance of this Republic.

"Resolved, That morality and sound policy, as much as ever, call for the repeal of what are commonly called the Black Laws of Ohio; and we are, as much as ever, resolved to vote for no man who will not pledge his best exertions to wipe this foul stain from our statute book.

"Resolved, That we carnestly recommend the postponement of definite action by the United States Liberty Convention until after the next meeting of Congress."

eeting of Congress." On motion,

"Resolved, That this meeting appoint six delegates to attend the National Convention, to meet in Buffalo, for the nomination of Presidential can-D. Monroe, James Johnson, Joseph Morrow, tween the second and fifth resolutions. - Ed. Era.

4th. A. C. Hinman in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Liberty party was organized on the avowed principle of the equal rights of all men; that its "one idea" is that of universal of all men; that its "one idea" is that of universal Freedom, and the protection of the rights of all, whether invaded by chattel slavery, land monopolies, tariffs, standing armies, secret societies, or any other form of unrighteousness; that, hitherto, its efforts have been chiefly directed against chattel slavery, in the hope that one or the other of the great political parties of the country would be induced to inscribe "ANTI-SLAVERY" upon its banners.

ners.

"Resolved, That the experience of seven long years has proved that this hope was vain; and these parties, now striving to outdo each other in carrying on a war of conquest, for the acquisition of more territory, to be doomed to the curse of slavery, have proved, beyond a doubt, that they are incompetent or unwilling to care for any of the great interests of the nation; and, therefore, "Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Liberty party to define its position in relation to other great national questions; and we anxiously look to the National Liberty Party Convention, which is to assemble in Buffalo, on the 20th and 21st of October next, for an expose of its whole 21st of October next, for an expose of its whole

policy as a national party.
"Resolved, 'That the sole and indispensable business of civil government is, to secure and preserve the national and equal rights of all men unimpaired; and to prevent and redress the viola-tion of original rights,' whether committed by individuals, communities, or governments.
"Resolved, That the right of self-ownership

"Resolved, That the right of sent-ownership belongs inherently to all men; and this right, of necessity, implies the right to occupy a portion of the earth's surface, and to employ the powers and faculties God has given them, including property, in any manner not inconsistent with the exercise the same rights in others.'
"Resolved, That chattel slavery being the com-

plete and entire submission and destruction of these rights, never can receive any guaranties from Law, or from the Constitution of the United States, which was made to 'establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty.'
"Resolved, That Congress is bound to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and, when it shall have done this, slavery will cease to exist, being wholly incom-

patible with a republican form of government.

"Resolved, That all monopolies, class legislation, and exclusive privileges, are unequal, unjust morally wrong, and 'subversive of the ends of civil governments."

"Resolved, That the public lands should be distributed in small parcels to the landless men, for the mere cost of distribution; and that families should be secured in a homestead by an exemp-

tion law.

"Resolved, That the fifty thousand citizens of Pennsylvania, who are disfranchised by the odious white clause in our State Constitution, are living witnesses of the cruel prejudice, injustice, and imbecility of Pennsylvania; and, until she permits them to exercise the elective franchise, she dishonors the memory of the 'illustrious dead' of our country, who sealed with their blood the doctrine that taxtion and representation should go

to the highest consideration of his countrymen for his TIMELY offering the proviso restricting slavery, and for his manly and eloquent defence of its principles, upon the floor of Congress."

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR SOUTHERN ILLI-

The friends of Universal Liberty, throughout The friends of Universal Liberty, throughout the State and the adjoining States, are respectfully invited to attend a Liberty Convention for Southern Illinois, to be held in Eden, Randolph county, on the 6th of October next. The services of Messrs. Codding, St. Clair, and others, will be secured as speakers; and it is hoped there will be a full and general attendance from all parts of the State. The hospitalities of the Liberty people of old Randolph will be most cheerfully tendered to all coming from a distance; and those engaged as speakers, and the friends accompanying them, coming by the river, will be met at Chester, with carriages to convey them to Eden. Chester, with carriages to convey them to Eden, and be again returned when the Convention is

and be again returned when the Convention is over. The Convention will meet on the 6th of October, A. M.

Committee of Jersey county, Isaac Snediker and G. W. Burk; of St. Clair connty, James Wilson, jun.; of Perry county, Thomas Blair; of Randolph county, H. C. Gault, W. R. Brown, Dr. R. W. Marshall, Samuel Foster, James McNeil, and James Drawford; of Madison county, Charles W. Hunter, James Knapp, Samuel Foster, B. C. Viall, and Jesse Walter; of Macoupin county, John Viall and Thomas A. Brown.

CONVENTION IN MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO. At a meeting of the friends of Universal Lib erty, held pursuant to public notice, at the courthouse in Medina, Ohio, Saturday, August 28, 1847, Timothy Burr, Esq., was chosen President, Dr. Roe, Vice President, G. W. Tyler and N. Nettlett, See 1849, 1841 Nettleton, Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to make the following nominations, and adopt, unanimously, the fol-

ing nominations, and adopt, unanimously, the following resolutions:
Halsey Hurlbut, representative; Milo Loomise, treasurer; W.S. M. Abbott, prosecuting attorney; Nathan Nettleton, com.; G. W. Tyler, surveyor; Josiah Beckwith, Philip Thompson, and Nathan Nettleton, central committee.

The cause of Liberty is emphatically our cause. We feel that now is a crisis—an important erabig with consequences to us as a Liberty party—and it becomes us to act with great caution, and yet with great firmness and efficiency: Therefore, Resolved, That we still adhere to, and will use all honorable means to sustain, the Liberty party.

Resolved, That we still adhere to, and will use all honorable means to sustain, the Liberty party.

Resolved, That we deem it important to make and sustain a full and complete nomination.

Resolved, That we recommend the carrying out of efforts introduced in the Akron Convention, to establish permanently a Liberty party paper at Cleveland, which shall be such a one as we need in Northern Ohio; and that we recommend George Bradburn, Esq., to the editorship of said paper.

Resolved, That we will be no Whigs, no Democrats, but all Liberty men, now, henceforth, and crats, but all Liberty men, now, henceforth, and until the great battle is ended, and Liberty achieves the ascendency.

A motion was passed to publish the proceedings in the Medina Whig and National Era.

TIMOTHY BURE, President.

ROE, V. President.

G. W. TYLER, N. NETTLETON, Secretaries.

CONVENTION IN TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO. CONVENTION IN TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

Dr. Bailey: At the Liberty Convention for Trumbull county, Ohio, holden on Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, the following resolutions were adopted, after an interesting discussion, and voted to be sent to the "Era?" for publication:

1. That the Liberty party was formed upon the great "one idea?" principle—of liberty to every slave that wears a chain, whether in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or the old or new States; and whatever opposes this great object must be overthrown.

States; and whatever opposes this great object; must be overthrown.

2. That the issues of "free territory" or "no territory," or the "Wilmot Proviso," may answer for those whose only object is the success of their parties, but comes far short of the issue upon which the true friends of the slave should unite.

3. That a Liberty party man cannot consistently ask a Whig or a Democrat to leave his party and unite with us, while he is himself a member of a prosslavery church. of a pro-slavery church.

4. That the present is a golden moment for men of all parties to lay aside minor differences, and unite against slavery at the ballot-box.

5. That a great crisis is before us as a nation;

5. That a great crisis is before us as a nation; and, unless some extraordinary course is pursued by the friends of Liberty in the United States, slavery, in the coming contest, will obtain another triumph; and such an accession of territory and power as will secure its permanent establishment, setting at defiance the civilized world.

R. P. vera Secretary. R. Plumb, Secretary.

We cannot help suggesting to our friends, whether there be not a slight discrepancy be-

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

10 GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, September 3, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Your readers will share in the de light which has been produced on our side the Atlantic by the recovery of the "GREAT BRITAIN." That noble vessel, after all her sufferings and all Liberals returned the fears entertained respecting her, is now safely Peelites returned ensconsed on "the Gridiron," in the Prince's Dock Basin, in Liverpool. The triumph of engineering art accomplished by her release from the Bay of Dundrum was accomplished on this day week, when, "at the flowing of the tide, about twenty minutes before noon," the final experiment to float her off proved successful. Two best bowers had been laid out a cable's length astern, and, in addition to these, two strong warps had been spliced to those of the Birkenhead, (the powerful steamer of 1,400 tons and 600-horse power that had come from Kingston to act as tug on the occasion.) Everything being prepared, the noble vessel was moved quietly away from her old lodging, and conveyed into "snug moorings" and a depth of eighty fathoms water. It is needless to speak of the joy produced among those who were present to witness this triumph and to share in it. The sailors manned the poop, and gave audible ex-pression to their joy in the old English way, and all felt the exhilerations of the interesting scene. The damage appears to be much less than was feared. She is immediately to undergo the necessary repairs, and will, I hope, soon resume her

gers in all directions. Five have died from the accident, and several were dreadfully injured. The inquest is now proceeding, but will occupy some time, as there is to be a very rigid examination into the enginery causes of the accident, and which will be followed by some regulations with a view to diminish the number of such calamities, at least as far as caution can diminish them.

I am happy to find that this mail does not leave England without conveying the gratifying intelligence that the drafts of Prime, Ward, & Co., have been honored by the firm of Overend, Gurney, & Co. For several days past, the course to be taken by that firm as to these bills has been the subject of most carnest attention in the city. and throughout the country; and the frequent statements that the bills would not be accepted, and the "fact" that on Wednesday they had been finally rejected, had a very depressing influence in various quarters. I am glad that you receive this intelligence, as it may serve in some measure to allay the agitation which is now felt in the com-mercial world, as well old as new.

It is scarcely necessary that I should say anyvest, but, having lately had a delightful opportunity of witnessing for myself the clorious scene presented by the county of Kent, I cannot avoid giving my testimony to the fact that the oldest people in that county speak of the produce of this year with astonishment, as the returns are such as have never been exceeded in their memory. In many places, the return of wheat from an acre will be seven quarters—in some, it is said, nine. Compare this with the fact that three and a half whole of England, and you will easily see the prospects which are now placed before us. Our papers are filled with statements of extraordinary instances of fertility, such as that many ears of wheat contain above eighty grains; and that one talk of eats contains any ears of wheat contain above eighty grains; stalk of oats contains upwards of four hundred grains, "all large and well fed." Under the ingrains, "all large and well fed." Under the influence of this universal plenty, our corn market
continues to sink, and may do so still further, although I believe there is the greatest justice in
the remark contained in Messrs. Sturge's circular—"Although these reports speak favorably
both of the quality and quantity of wheat, we do
not consider that there are sufficient grounds to justify the recent great reduction in price, as the stock of old wheat in the farmers' hands is unusually light, and that of foreign is composed almost entirely of the arrivals during the past two months, which, although considerable, are small compared with the stock of foreign grain and flour in the country last year at the time of har-

I hear expressions of devout gratitude to "the Lord of the Harvest" wherever I turn, and I be-lieve we have had already a real national thanks-giving for the abundance with which he has en-riched us this year. In this case, it is really amusing to observe the air of sincerity with which

riched us this year. In this case, it is really amusing to observe the air of sincerity with which some gentlemen possessing exclusive intelligence assure us that there is to be a thanksgiving. "A rural dean," a few days ago, wrote the editor of the Standard thus:

"Sin: That the public may not suppose that our ecclesiastical rulers are unmindful of their duty, I beg to inform you that I received a letter from the Lord Bishop of Oxford, dated August 23, in which he says: 'Will you (as you have opportunity) communicate to the elergy that a thanksgiving is to be appointed when the harvest is generally secured."

Some of your readers may wonder that any of the recipients of God's bounty should have to wait for a signal from the Bishop's palace to know whether or not they are to give God thanks; and you may have others who will not fail to observe the caution of his Lordship in not telling us to give these thanks just yet; we must get in some more grain first. Your friends may think this looks like "a sordid bargain with the skies." My opinion on the matter is not very important, but I think so too.

While on the subject of our agricultural prospects, I have great pleasure in directing your attention to the fact that the people of Ireland have

While on the subject of our agricultural prospects, I have great pleasure in directing your attention to the fact that the people of Ireland have this year shown a determination, instead of "rejoicing in potatoes" alone, to occupy the ground with a great variety of produce. In several counties, where you would once see five thousand potato gardens, you will not now see five, the land being occupied instead with cabbages, parsnips, and carrots. The one great bane of Ireland has been this custom of rejoicing in potatoes, by which the people have been constantly on the verge of starvation, at one time in the year, always in want, a very large part of their time idle, and therefore prepared for every kind of evil, and always poor. You will readily perceive that, without any legislation whatever on the part of our law makers, it is only necessary for Irishmen to get into the habits of agriculture, which will produce a variety and succession of crops, and then Ireland will be saved from innumerable evils, to which she has long been exposed, and advanced to a state of prosperity, forming a striking contrast to her late sufferings.

Our elections being now complete, I give you the last attempt to show the result of the whole, and the changes they will produce in the relative strength and position of parties in the new House of Commons.

The following table I give from the Leeds Mercary and it has the senetion of the Times of this

of Commons.

The following table I give from the Leeds Mercury, and it has the sanction of the Times of this day, as being "carefully compiled:" English counties - - - - - Welsh counties - - - -Orkneys, (result not known, but both candidates being Liberals) - 1 0 0
Irish counties - 35 13 16

English boroughs and universities Welsh boroughs -Scotch boroughs -Irish boroughs and universities

These figures show a return of 654 members of These figures show a return of 654 members of the three political parties. If to this number, three members of doubtful politics be added, and two be allowed for disfranchised Sudbury, and one deducted for the double return in Montgomery borough, we have the full House of Commons, namely, 658 members.

Excluding those of doubtful politics, the relative positions of the three parties in the new House will be as follows:

Protectionists returned iberal majority over Protectionists -Liberal majority over Protectionists and Liberal and Peelite majority over Protec-

tionists - 252
You will therefore perceive the great strength of the united parties of Russell and Peel, in any matter affecting the interests of free trade, while, on subjects in which the Bentinek and Peel parties make common cause, the position of Lord John Russell is reduced to one of much doubt and uncertainty, for a majority of eighteen is a very quakey concern.

very quakey concern.

Turning from our own affairs, which just at present do not present any absorbing topic, I have an opportunity of adverting again to that most im-portant theme on which I wrote in my last com-munication. I refer to the struggles in which the Pope is now engaged with Austria, in consequence of the efforts he has been making for the triumph

of liberal principles.

From the time when we became acquainted From the time when we became acquainted with the narrative of which I gave you an epitome, the British press, with one or two miserable exceptions, has labored to assist the Pope and his subjects in their glorious conflict. No demonstration on the part of our Cabinet has as yet transpired, but it is confidently believed that a sharp fire of correspondence in our terms. cessary repairs, and will, I hope, soon resume her old employment "as a go-between" for our mutual benefit.

I am sorry that all our shipping news is not of the same pleasing character. A dreadful accident occurred on the Thames, on Saturday last, to one of the little steamers that ply between London and Westminster bridges. The Cricket was loaded with passengers, (above two hundred,) and just ready to start for the city, when the boiler burst, and threw about its two hundred passentials. the enemy, he is a pattern of firmness himself.
He has intimated that he will give the Austrian
Ambassador his passports, unless the Court of
Vienna recalls its troops from Ferrara. Expressions of sympathy are pouring in from all quarters. The people, including the clergy themselves, are arming for the conflict, with those weapons so unsuitable for the Christian warrior, and which I hope even this conflict will not call for. There is now a rumor that France intends to pronounce clearly in favor of the Pope, but the conduct hitherto pursued by Louis Philippe and his Minister is such as to leave it very doubtful whether the father-in-law of the intended Queen of Spain is not deprived of the power of interference in this matter. It is plain enough that Louis Philippe has been bought and paid for by Austria, and has not the power to move hand or foot against its deposit.

despotic Emperor.

Meanwhile the effects of a bad creed and a worse morality are being displayed in appalling crimes in Paris. Corruptions by public men and Government officers are rife; crimes of the most horrid character are bringing disgrace on the nobles of the land. The murder of the Dutchess of Praslin by her own husband has been followed by the suicide of the noble murderer, and that event is now succeeded by the suicide of his son. We have, at the same time, the announcement that the son of one of the most unsunguished mar-shals of the Empire has murdered his mistress and fled; that the Count de Montesquieu has killed himself, or, in the delicate language of France, his death was "voluntary;" and, besides, there are "shocking scandals whispered about, affecting high individuals." Trade, at the same time, is in a most depressed state, shops and houses closed to an unusual extent, confidence in the Government destroyed, and all things nearly as bad as the worst enemies of France could wish them to be. The liberty of the press is being again fiercely assailed, and the events which pre-ceded the catastrophe of 1830 are being re-en-

The accompanying number of the "Sun" con tains very copious extracts from the deeply-inter-esting collection of letters of the Dutchess of Pras-lin, as well as the report of the Peers on their examination of this most dreadful tragedy. I send you also two additional papers by Miss Martineau,

I remain, dear sir, yours, very truly,

For the National Era. ERCILDOUN, CHESTER COUNTY, (PA.,) September 12, 1847.

September 12, 1847.
FRIEND BAILEY: The other point in thy article to which I think exceptions may very properly be taken, is to be found in the last paragraph but one, and reads as follows: "Let it not be said these (the prohibition of education and separation by sale) are the mere incidents of the system. Physical cruelty and privation are the incidents. The law does not au-

thorize either; in many cases, it aims to provide against both, although, after all, its safeguards are nothing, where the master is wanting in humanity. But the moral evils we have just noticed (denial of education and separation by force) are the essentials, not incidents. It seems to me there are two very erroneous admissions in the above:

1. That physical cruelty and privation are not essentials of slavery, but merely incidents of the

system.
2. That "the law does not authorize either; in many cases, it aims does not autorize either; in many cases, it aims to provide against both."

What is "incident," incidental? That which happens accidentally. What is "essential," essentially? That which necessarily follows. Then the argument of thy article is, that sale and separation, ignorance and degradation, necessarily follow the relation of master and slave; but that "cruelty and privation," de necessarily follow cruelty and privation" do not necessarily follow

that relation.

Is the argument sound? To ask the ques-Is the argument sound? To ask the question is to answer it negatively, it appears to me. What! the relation of slave not necessarily one of physical cruelty and privation! I need not stop here to define that relation. It is known of all men to be a relation which utterly destroys the will of one being, and subjects it wholly to the will of another being. This is enough! Look along the long line of man's history, in all ages and nations, through long centuries of oppression and dominion usurped by man over his fellow; and tell me where and when that relation obtained, without it being necessarily accompanied, as part and parcel of itself, with "physical cruelty and privation?" No, no; it is no incidental, no accidental accompaniment. It is no merely dismal cloak, worn at times and accidentally by the slave system, to be thrown off at pleasure, but is the very skin of that system, adhering to it always, and belonging necessarily to it. Belonging to it, because the free relation can avoid such "incidents," while the slave relation cannot. Rather should we say, if we may even that with safety, that physical comfort and plenty are the incidents," while the slave relation cannot. Rather should we say, if we may even that with safety, that physical comfort and plenty are the incidental or accidental attendants of the slave system. If they do obtain, they do not belong to that relation, and are therefore accidental. The free man can possess them; the slave cannot, unless he has a paradoxical, unnatural slaveholders are expected to act out themselves in conformity with the relations they sustain. To do otherwise would be to act out themselves in conformity with the rela-tions they sustain. To do otherwise, would be to

tions they sustain. To do otherwise, would be to act unlike other men.

This, then, is briefly the argument, and we hardly need at this day hold up the long black catalogue of cruelty and deprivation the American slave has been and is suffering, as proof of the truth of the position that he is no exception to the rule of suffering; because his owner is a desput and therefore rule!

pot, and therefore cruel.

2. "The law does not authorize either," viz:
"physical cruelty and privation." That it does
authorize both, I will proceed to show; and, in
showing, will adduce further evidence to sustain
the preceding position, that cruelty and privation are some of the essentials of the slave rela-

tion are some of the essential tion.

Judge Strond's compend of the slave laws of the several States, published in 1827, puts down seventy-one offences for which slaves are punishable with death in Virginia, while for the same offences free white persons are not punished more severely than with fine and imprisonment.

How calculatingly cruel are these laws! First, these slaves, by law, are denied access to the means of light and knowledge possessed by the whites; and then, in the next place, they are made

liable to forfeit their lives for violating a multi-

name to forfeit their lives for violating a multi-tude of criminal laws, of which they are igno-rant, and for the violation of which the free white class suffer merely fine and imprisonment.

There are also almost countless statutes, in all the slave States, authorizing the slave owner, or his agent, to flog unmercifully his naked victim, of either sex, for the most trivial and contemptible offences—such as being out after certain pre-scribed hours of the night—off the plantation on which such slave may reside, without permis for keeping or carrying a gun, or powder, or shot, or a club—for having any article of property for sale, without a ticket of permission from his master—for travelling by himself from his master's land, and upon the land of a neighbor, without land, and upon the land of a neighbor, without permission—for travelling in the night without a pass—for being found in another person's negro quarters, or kitchen—for hunting with dogs in the woods, even of his master—for being on horseback without the written permission of his master—for keeping a dog—or "for being guilty of rambling, riding, or going abroad in the night, or riding horses in the day time, without leave." A host of similar offences I might detail, but I need not here enumerate them, for which the slave may be legally beaten by his owner or overseer, and not unfrequently by any person whatsoever, who chooses to lay violent hands upon him.

These, then, are some of the physical cruelties and privations authorized by law; and other pri-vations I might notice, where law steps in to prevations I might notice, where law steps in to prescribe a quart of corn per day, as food for the slave, (North Carolins,) and a linen shirt and pantaloons for summer, and a linen shirt and woollen great coat and pantaloons for the winter, (Louisiana slave code, unless lately revised,) as sufficient clothing for his body. Most of the slave States have no laws upon the subject; but, unless the owners of slaves in each and all of them are much superior in point of humanity and hence. much superior in point of humanity and benevo lence to the citizens of our State, there must be immense privation and suffering, from want of sufficient food and clothing, on the part of many slaves. That such is the fact, and that such mus be the fact, has been over and over attested, by le-gions of witnesses, both bond and free, both slave-holding and non-slaveholding. And where such

holding and non-slaveholding. And where such terrible, absolute power is possessed by one class over another class, it must needs be so.

Now, in how "many cases" the law "aims to provide against" cruelty and deprivation, is one thing, and to provide against them really, is quite another thing. With thy article I fully agree, that however the law "aims," "its safeguards are nothing, where the master is wanting in humanity." And if the authors of these laws really sized to guard the physical wants of the slave. aimed to guard the physical wants of the slave why did they not make their aims mean some thing? For it is a burlesque on law, or civil and criminal jurisprudence, to enact statutes designed for the protection of a class, and then prohibit nony of that class being given in our courts of justice.

But were these "aims," foolish as they are

really honest? Let us see how far some of them

The law protecting the slave's life in North Carolina declares, whoever shall murder him "wilfully and maliciously," shall suffer the penalty of death, "provided, always, (now we have it!) this net shall not extend to a person killing a slave outlawed by virtue of any act of Assembly of this lawful owner or master, or to any slave dying

What is an "outlawed" slave? A slave against whom his owner proclaims outlawry, for having run off, authorizing any one to shoot him or return him, dead or alive. Such cases frequently occur. What is an "act of resistance?" Merely the slave's raising his hand against his master, may be to save a wife or a child, is an "act of resistance;" and the law says that slave may be struck dead.

Nor is the owner to suffer death, if he killed his slave in the act of moderately correcting him! Merciful protection! Georgia has a similar law, My sheet is full, and I must forbear offering

further evidence of the kind of legal protection afforded the slave; else have I almost any quantity of a similar character lying before me, which I

#### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

CORRESPONDENTS. " Veto"-Two communications from

- " An Old Settler"-Four numbers from
- "A Carolinian"-One communication from " Edward D. Howard" - Two poems from.
- "E. H. N."-Strictures by. "Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth" - Another story

These articles will soon be published, and many others on hand will be attended to. The long communication from "Agricola," of Illinois, is not forgotten. But correspondents must be patient. Some articles of our own have been waiting, in type, for a month or more.

## LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848.

We are happy to be able to announce that this interesting and valuable annual, compiled by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, is now in the press, and that by the middle of next week the agent at New York expects to be able to supply orders for Almanacs to any amount. The size and price (\$3.50 per 100, or \$30 per 1,000) will be the same as last year; and we hope to hear that the demand is for double the number published for 1847. All orders must be accompanied by the cash, and addressed to "William Harned, 22 Spruce street, New York city."

Mr. H. requests us to ask that our friends be careful to insert his No. and street on the address of their letters.

## DR. COX AND MR. FEE.

Mr. Fee, to whom we alluded recently as being the son of a large (we should have said considera ble) slaveholder in Kentucky, has a reply on the outside of this week's Era to Dr. Cox.

One or two papers have seen proper to condemn us for having "descended to stand sponsor for the courtesy and Christian character of a man who never lets an opportunity slip of heaping upon Abolitionists the vilest abuse." We did not stand sponsor for the "courtesy and Christian character" of Doctor Cox, nor are we aware that that gentleman expected us to do so. But we com mended "the great courtesy and Christian spirit exhibited in his bearing towards Mr. Fee." And were not these qualities exhibited? Is it a crime to commend what is commendable in an opponent? We see no reason in morals or manners why the bienseances of the social circle should not be observed in editorial life. Some editors—we specify no one—may find their types among those of whom St. Paul says, "their mouth is full of curs ing and bitterness." Meantime, we ask attentio to the excellent reply of Mr. Fee.

## HINTS.

A correspondent of some newspaper recently wrote that it was understood Mr. Benton intended to support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency In the Albany Atlas is an article from the Otse go Democrat, of which the following is an extract "In our opinion, the statesman who stands next highest (to the late Governor Wright) in the peoestimation, particularly of Democrats, mas H. Benton, of Missouri."

## SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC.

This is the title of a weekly paper, published at Washington, D. C., and in New York city, de voted to the interests of mechanics, inventors, &c., and containing engravings of new inventions, and much interesting and valuable matter. It is conducted by Rufus Porter, late editor of the Scientific American.

C. H. Brainard, near the Patent Office, Wash direct antagonism to the Administration. ington, is the Washington publisher. It is a wellprinted sheet, and one of the cheapest in the cour try, being furnished at one dollar a year, in adance. Mr. Porter is an experienced editor, and makes a very useful paper.

## GOVERNOR SEWARD AND O'CONNELL.

The obsequies of O'Connell were celebrated, a few days since, in New York, in a highly impres ner. Thousands attended the celebra tion, and Governor Seward pronounced an oration of great power, a full report of which has reached us in the New York Tribune. Had we room, we should extract from it liberally this week, but we must defer further notice of it till

VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS-THINGS BECOM-

In the Era of last week, and on the outside his week's paper, the reader may learn how the Buchanan movement is working. Meantime, another political development demands our attention. It seems unfortunate, under our present constitutional arrangements, that two great men should fall to the lot of one State, especially when both may be said to be in "the sere and yellow leaf." Knowing that their time is short, and that but one can reach the prize, their strife is not apt to be as fraternal as that of Abraham and Lot. We doubt whether the compromises of the Constitution, even as construed by the Union

would be potent enough to heal their differences Had Mr. Dallas been born any where else than in Pennsylvania, we are inclined to think that "his Excellency" and the "right honorable" Secretary of State would have been true yoke-fellows. As it is, war, horrid war, begins to rear his

The Vice President has been out to Pittsburgh making a speech, while the Secretary has been writing a letter. And such a speech! Against Compromise, and in favor of Internal Improvements! What will the organ say? Besides taking care of President Polk and the War, Mr. Buchanan and the Compromises, it must not look after the Vice President, Strict Construction, and the Virginia Resolutions of '98.

The speech referred to is reported from the Pittsburgh Morning Post, and was made at a great Democratic meeting assembled at Pittsburgh on the 18th instant. We shall glance briefly at its leading features.

He justified the war against Mexico, but deeply lamented it; and, while paying a glowing tribute of praise to the "brave, magnanimous, patriotic, and long-tried soldier, old Zachary Taylor," he did not forget to remind his audience that the march of the American army to the Rio Grande, alleged to be the immediate cause of hostilities, was by him first suggested and recommended. He argued in favor of the revenue tariff of 1846, but denied that ours was a Government of "free trade."

In relation to peace, we find the following renarkable expressions :

What more can we desire? We have repelled invasion; we have achieved victory after victory; the laurels have all been gathered—they have en all gathered by our brave countryme e gleanings of the crop now remain; all irs, and our country's, forever! I would therere again say, let us have peace. The majesty justice—our national honor—the rights of our izens, have been vindicated; let us, then, have peace. But how shall this peace be secured? Is there a man in the country who is willing to in-flict upon the people of Mexico more of suffering than they have already endured? I do not be-lieve there is one. Our only wish is, to obtain from them a guaranty that we will not be insulted hereafter, and that our rights shall be respected. But we must have security against the repetition of injuries upon us. And to whom must we look—to whom do we look for this secuity? We look to the Government of Mexico one. We ask only their own solemn pledge that

we shall not hereafter be wronged with impunity. And is this all? The President, as we have always understood, as his whole policy, the remarks last winter of Mr. Sevier, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the tone of the Washington Union and of the Administration party throughout the country, show, claims indemnity for the expenses of the war, and is determined to take land, which Mexico has, instead of money, which she has not. But, says the second officer in the Government, "the majesty of justice, our national honor, the rights of our citizens, have been vindicated; let us, then, have peace." What! peace without indemnity? Yes; our only wish is to obtain from them a guaranty that we shall not be insulted hereafter, and that our rights shall be respected." But must we not have some security? Yes; "from the Govern-

ereafter be wronged with impunity." And is this all? We have vindicated our national honor, and now all we ask is, "a solemn pledge from Mexico that we shall not hereafter

nent of Mexico alone!" What kind of security

California and New Mexico? No. "We ask

only their own solemn pledge that we shall not

e wronged with impunity !" The Vice President has expressed himself very blunderingly, or he and the President differ radically in their notions about a peace. We believe that he is disposed to show that he does not concur in all the policy of the Administration; and our belief is confirmed by his declaration of opinion on the subject of River and Harbor Improve

ments, which we find thus reported: "A great Convention recently assembled a Chicago, composed to some extent of gentlemen from all parts of the country, of both the leading political parties. What led to this meeting, it seems, was a desire to see whether something could not be done to change the face of a measur-which has been vetoed by the Executive—th bill providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Upon this subject, the people of the United States should think much, and act resolutely. Our first inquiry should be, Does the Constitution authorize Congress to improve the navigation of Western rivers? Respecting improvements calculated to facilitate commercial operations, a great difficulty has been to find what Congress might do. The subject is one of extreme interest and importance, and is likely to claim much of our attention hereafter. It has arisen under that provision of the Constitution which gives to Constitution which gives the constitution which give nations in the United States, and also between the several States themselves; and it is claimed, with great force, that, under this provision, the right to appropriate money for the improvement of rivers and harbors is constitutional. It is, however, certain, that the American people are destined to fill the vast country west of the Atlantic; and that, where they go, their industry, and energy, and wealth, will mark out roads for commerce, which will require the attention of the Government. And if there is no constitutional inhibition, why should not the West partake of Government. And if there is no constitutional inhibition, why should not the West partake of the means of improvement which she so materially aids in furnishing? Why should the Eastern States grudge to the sons of the West a portion of those means? Why virtually say to them, you may look at our lighthouses, our piers, our buoys, and our breakwaters; but we will not allow your rivers to be cleared. The beacon light may shing forth, to warn our sailors of rocks and shine forth, to warn our sailors of rocks and shoals; but your steamboats may be sunk by snags and sawyers—we care not. We have had what we wanted, what we needed, for the protection of our

wanted, what we needed, for the protection of our commerce—take care of yourselves. Such distinc-tions as would prompt to this course are unwor-thy, and would never be made by a generous mind. If the Constitution speaks of equality among the States and the people of the States, and the Goyernment encourages, as it has done, improvements in the East, let us wisely appropriate the public money for the benefit of all.

"But here an objection is raised. We will be nstantly liable, say some, to have the most gross positions practiced upon us. We will be obliged improve every little creek in the West.\* There s no necessity for yielding to attempts at imposi-ion, if they should be made. You never do so for you examine critically what is the character of the proposed improvement. Therefore you need not refuse all, because men try to impose upon you. This would be like determining to be blind, because you may be misled, and plind, because you may be misled; and ignorant because you may be misinformed. Let us adop

compatible with the Constitution, and such as has been enjoyed by a portion of the country since the formation of the Government." In thus referring to the veto of the President, while he not only does not pretend to excuse it, but avows his adhesion to a diretly opposite course of policy from what it sanctions, pronouncing un-generous the "distinctions" on which its defence was rested, he places himself in an attitude of

course in relation to these rivers and harbor

The Union republishes the speech; (how could do otherwise?) and, like the jockey with his horse, praises largely the good points, (in its estimation,) but slurs over the rest. This portion of his speech, for example, though occupying far more prominence than his remarks on a revenue tariff, is thus disposed of:

"The question of a constitutional power to create internal improvements is stated by Mr. Dallas rather in an hypothetical form; and the principle is not fully traced out; but we should have been happy if Mr. Dallas had given the weight of his high name in opposition to the general principle itself."

Let the reader examine the extract from the speech. If Mr. Dallas did not intend to commit himself by such declarations to the cause of In-

are not hypothetical, but hypocritical. "If the Constitution," says Mr. Dallas, "speaks of equality among the States and the people of the States and the Government encourages, as it has done printe the public money for the benefit of all." Then he proceeds to obviate the objections that ed States," as, according to usage, it appoints the may be raised to this exercise of power, and closes as follows: "Let us adopt a course in relation to these rivers and harbors, compatible with the no other Constitution than that of the United Constitution, and such as has been enjoyed by a States, and whose acts are subject to revision by portion of the country since the formation of the

Does any Western man, any advocate of the mprovements of the great harbors and rivers of the West, ask more? And is it not by "distions," such as Mr. Dallas pronounces "ungenerous," that the Union has sought to suppress all action in favor of just such improve Mr. Dallas here recommends? There is nothing hypothetical" in his position. He aimed to be very diplomatic, but any man of common sense can see that his position is directly adverse to

that of the Administration on this subject. But this is not all. Recently the Union has een endeavoring to evoke from their slumbers the old party questions, which political managers have hitherto found so convenient for use in the truggles for the spoils of office; but the Vice esident seems to think that by-gones should be by-gones. After having touched upon the tariff 1846, the War, Peace, the Wilmot Proviso and Internal Improvements, he said:

"I hope to be pardoned for having dwelt s ong upon these topics; but as I have very seldon enjoyed an opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, and may never again enjoy that privilege, I have thought it proper to give you some general views upon these eading questions. There are some others occaisionally referred to; but they may, many of them, be now considered, as a distinguished statesman has termed them, 'obsolete ideas.' Among the foremost of these is a Bank of the United States, which has inellectually descended to the 'tomb of the Capulets. It is not now necessary to conjure up its ghost—as there is hardly a man in the country who would be willing to sink himself beneath the weight of such an undefined mass. The same may be said of a Protect-ive Tariff—by which I mean a Tariff strictly with to protection. No statesman will propose

This sinking of the old party issues, taken in nnection with his repudiation of a part of the oolicy of the Administration, and his strong laulation of "old Zachary Taylor," might suggest the suspicion that he may not be indisposed to humor the idea of a No-Party President, in the person of the General, but for the fact that he he himself is of suitable age for the Presidency. We next come to his remarks on the Wilmot Proviso, and, in relation to this, he favors the public with the following wonderfully satisfactory avowal:

"What shall we do with the Wilmot Proviso For me, I hold myself in readiness for the crisis whenever it shall be presented, even should I be compelled, from my position, to give another ter-rible casting vote! I shall carefully examine the subject, weigh well the able arguments on both sides of the question, which may be presented by the giant intellects of our country, and reserve to myself the right to do as I think right, when the ime may come for action."

By an easy transition, he passes to the general subject of slavery-agitation, becoming a little more

There is but one political course which a man can take, in safety to his conscience. That course is a strict adherence to the Constitution. That is the charter by which to determine our powers.

That is the compass by which alone we can safely steer our political bark. If you can accomplish the abolition of slavery in the Southern States through its instrumentality, why, do so. But I hope there are none who would do so at the hazhope there are none wno would do so at the ard of our union, liberty, and independence. The ard of our union, liberty, and independence. The only true test, however, to which we can submit only true test, however, to which we arrise, is the this question, or any other that may arise, is the Constitution. But it is unfortunately the case with many of those who seem most interested in question of abolishing slavery, that they not much governed by such a principle as this.

There is something above our Constitution, above There is something above our Constitution, above our laws, above our world itself, that is invoked. These persons should remember that there is a means by which to accomplish their ends, if they be right, much more safe and sure than that of destroying the only safeguard which they have for their own liberty. If they be indeed sincere in their designs, let them toil on, until they shall be able to effect such a charging the Constitution. be able to effect such a change in the Constitu-

on itself as they desire." From all which, it appears that the Vice Presient thinks it unconstitutional and inexpedient to lo anything unconstitutional, even in pursuit of

A man so reverential towards the Constitution ordingly we find him despatching the Secretary

of State in a very compendious style: "But we hear, in some quarters, much talk of what is called compromise. I am of that old school of Democrats who will never compromise the Constitution of my country. This is one of the words not to be found in that instrument. It was itself result of compromise; but, once having become thing of shape, of life, of spirit, then all comproositive rule, a thing which might be broken, but wing no materials in it which were capable of eing bent. In it are to be found all the provi-ions for our government; and if you wish for ther provisions, you cannot put them there, all he legislation of Congress cannot put them there, inless in accordance with its provisions. At the ime of the admission of Missouri into the Union, found the same sentiment very generally preime of the admission of Miss vailing in some sections. I had the same opinions then on this subject that I have now; and, in the nidst of the agitation then manifest, there were many who could not see where the agitation would end. Then men got together and talked of com-promises, and made compromises, and one-half in-sisted on what they had no right to ask, and the other half submitted to that which they should never have submitted to. Any such system as this is calculated gradually to undermine the Constitution. Far better would be an instantaneous change in its provisions, by Convention, than any compromise whatever inconsistent with that in-

Thus does the Vice President execute the Secetary of State, and the Washington Union, and he Administration, with their loving compromises, y a most summary process. What his own opinons are cannot be inferred with certainty from anything yet quoted. What opinions were they which he entertained in 1819-'20? "One-half nsisted upon what they had no right to ask," says Mr. D. Well, who were they? "The other half submitted to what they never should have ubmitted to." Who were they? The Vice Presilent is as direct, as unambiguous as the oracle of

But the closing paragraph of this remarkably nvolved, this designedly hidden part of his peech furnishes something more tangible:

awake to the importance of this subject; and there is no doubt that there will be much agitation in both Houses of Congress upon it. In the Senate, I have no doubt it will be examined in all its bear-I have no doubt it will be examined in all its bearings; and I sincerely hope that something will be found to arise from it calculated to place our institutions upon a still more firm and enduring basis than they even now are. The very best thing which can be done, when all is said upon the subject that may be said, will be to let it alone entirely, leaving to the people of the territory to be acquired the business of settling the matter for themselves; for, where slavery has no existence, all the legislation of Canaress mould be nowerless to give themselves; for, where stavery has no existence, and the legislation of Congress would be powerless to give a existence; and where we find it to exist, the people of the country have themselves adopted the institution; they have the right, alone, to determine their own institutions,† and, as the matter so exists elsewhere, they are not to be condem

Here, again, we find the same doctrine proclain

ed which we noticed as having been broached before the Jackson Association of this city by F. P. Blair. To this body belongs Amos Kendall, with other leading Democrats, many of whom are warm friends of Mr. Dallas. We have little doubt that the new doctrine (new to the Democracy) is to be used as a rallying point in opposition to compromise and Buchanan. "Where slavery has no existence, all the legislation of Congress would be powerless to give it existence." So say we; and why? Mr. Dallas has not stated his reasons-Mr. Blair did not-but there can be but two: first, the Constitution confers no power on Congress to create slavery; secondly, the Constitution, in providing that

nts it from creating slavery. "Let it alone, there- it within their boundaries. Of course not; hence fore, entirely," says Mr. Dallas; "leaving to the the vital importance of the Wilmot Proviso, people of the territory to be acquired the business of settling the matter for themselves." But, as Congress is empowered "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the Unit-Governor of a Territory, and provides for a Territorial Legislature, this Legislature, which has Congress, cannot certainly exercise a power prohibited or not conferred by that Constitution, and also beyond the power of Congress itself; nor can it, therefore, create slavery. Are we to infer that this is the understanding of Mr. Dallas and

the Jackson Association of this city? We shall continue this subject at our leisure eantime calling attention to this movement of Mr. Dallas, as one probably concerted deliberately in Washington, and one understood to be antagonistic to that of Mr. Buchanan.

\* Note .- "We will be constantly liable" - "We will be obliged," &c. This is an outrage upon the People's English. Did reporters and newspaper editors ever hear of the Frenchman who exclaimed-"I will drown, and nobody shall help

† This doctrine we shall examine hereafter.

#### THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—THE PRO-

The National Intelligencer, departing from its rule not to introduce the question of the Wilmot Proviso to its readers, on the ground that it is one of no present consequence, admitted a communication, a few days since, the design of which was to show that the Proviso ought not to be made ar issue by the Whig party, but that the "grand ssue" should be, "no more Mexican territory. 'The writer," says the Intelligencer, "is a gentleman of great political sagacity and experience in public affairs, and, withal, a truly patriotic Whig statesman. He first attempts to show that the "Wilmo

Proviso is per se of no practical value :" "It will not prevent any State from establish

ing slavery after its admission into the Union. The Legislature of Maine has proposed that the Anti-Slavery provision of the ordinance of 1787 should be extended to all territory hereafter acquired This will give the Wilmot Proviso its most effect ve form. Now, admitting for the moment the ustness of the analogy, I put the question, If the State of Ohio should to-morrow establish slavery, what power in the United States would nullify the act? The argument of Ohio would be, that the basis of popular government is that the sovereign power rests in the people of the State—the living people—to be exercised by a majority; and that an inherent prerogative of that sovereignty is to determine the political condition of its people; and that, to every extent, that sovereignty, where not restricted by the Constitution of the United States, restricted by the Constitution of the United States, now remains, in perfect equality, in the people of each State in the Union. What power, Ohio would ask, had the State of Virginia and the Continental Congress, before there was an inhabitant in that State, to determine for all time the politi-cal condition of its future population? She might put a question of peculiar pungency to the North Had that ordinance, instead of prohibiting sla very, established it, must it have endured forever

'The South, questioning the justness of the analogy, may put the still more stringent ques-tions: From what clause in the Constitution does s derive the power to limit the sovereign Congress derive the power to limit the sovereignty of a State, when in the Union, to determine the political condition of its people forever? In the Territories of the United States, Congress may prohibit slavery, up to the moment of admission into the Union. They may even refuse to admit a State under a Constitution that establishes davery. But, when a State is admitted into the , the question recurs, What power has Conress over the sovereignty of that State, to deter-nine or restrict the political condition of its peo-

Against such arguments, however you or I made to the Supreme Court as it is, of a majority of slaveholders—to nullify slavery established in the State of Buena Vista, or Matamoros, or Vera Cruz, &c. in violation or Matamoros, or Vera Cruz, &c., in violation of the Wilmot Proviso? By what act could Con-gress nullify it? And if it could, is there any hope that it would nullify it? What can be hoped against an even vote in the Senate, or from a new rowth of principles in the House of Representa

Admitting that the assumptions of this writer in regard to the rights of the States after admission into the Union, are sound, they do not prove that a provision excluding slavery from the territory out of which they are formed, is " of no practical value." On the contrary, they furan have little sympathy for Compromise, and ac- nish an additional argument in its behalf. For. if the State, when in the Union, will have the right to establish or prohibit slavery, as it may choose, without interference on the part of the General Government, how vitally important is it that this Government, by wise legislation, should secure to the territory out of which it is to be formed, a population that will not desire slavery! The writer evidently overlooked this bearing of his argument. Then, as a matter of fact, how stands the question? Many States in our Union. once slaveholding, have abolished slavery; but no non-slaveholding State has established it. Such an event is so utterly improbable, that an argument which depends for its force upon supposing it, can have no force at all. Was the Anti-Slavery proviso of 1787 of no "practical value?" Was the Missouri Compromise of no "practical value" in relation to the territory above 36 deg. 30 min. ? But, let the editors of the Intelligence speak on this point. An editorial which appeared in its columns pending the Missouri struggle in Congress, shows at once its opinion of the right of Congress to exclude slavery from United State territory, and of the effects of such exclusion.

The position of that paper was adverse to the proposition to restrict slavery in Missouri; but it then marked a distinction between a territory having a population sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union, and one comparatively unsettled. Commenting on the vote of the Sen ate acceding to the Missouri Compromise line and the assumption by some that it had receded from its ground of opposition to any restriction, &c., it defined the two conditions alluded to as

follows: "The one is a question of expediency, decide under the power of the United States to 'make all needful rules and regulations' in regard to the Territories of the United States, and applies to a Territory in which there is comparatively no population; the other is a question of restrictions a population already, from its numbers, entitled to become a State, in regard to what pertains t

the municipal authority of that State. "It has been again supposed that in another view the principle contested in the case of Mis souri is yielded, by the restriction in regard t the Territory applying equally to the Territoria Government and the State hereafter to be formed in that Territory. In this respect our impression is, that Congress may rightfully prescribe rules for the disposition of the territory of the United State and for its government. If slavery is there inhibited during the progress from wilderness to set tlement, there is no probability that the States here-after to be established in it, composed of a free popula tion, will desire to recognise slavery within their limits. If they do, the question now depending in respect to Missouri, will then recur; and it will be time enough then to settle it. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The example of Ohio, ndiuna, and Illinois, however, goes to show that, i very be not permitted to take root in a Territory. the people thereof, when forming a State Governmen

not desire it? The impression of the Intelligencer in 1820 was that Congress had a right to interdict slavery in the territory of the United States, under the grant of power to make all needful rules and regulations for the disposition and governmen of such territory. On the point whether it could restrict it in a portion of territory applying for its opinion, one in which every sensible man will property, without due process of law," prohibits a State Government, will not desire to recognise

which would interdict slavery in any new territory of the United States, and thus secure a nonslaveholding population, who would never dream of establishing slavery, even when invested with all the rights claimed by this writer for the people of a State. If it be said that no provision of the General Government would secure even territory of the United States against the introduction of slavery, the sooner it is known the better. If the will of the majority directed to constitutional objects, in a constitutional way, and uttering its commands through all the departments of the General Government, is to be set at naught, there is an end of all law, and the era of brute force is upon us.

#### MR. CORWIN-THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Corwin has been nominated for the Presidency by the Boston Whig, Roxbury Gazette, Cleveland True Democrat, and a few other Anti-Slavery, Anti-War Whig papers. We understand that it is their intention to urge his claims upon a National Whig Convention, but we are not apprized of their plan of action, should the Convention disregard (as it certainly will) their recommendation. If, however, they contemplate the policy of running Mr. Corwin, even in that contingency, it must be because they believe him sound Anti-Slavery man, and one who will rally the Anti-Slavery voters of the country. On both these points, we are confident they are greatly mistaken. We impeach neither their patriotism nor philanthropy. They have given evidence that they seek the true welfare of their country, but on the points named, they proceed, we are sure, without evidence sufficient to authorize any sucl

elief or calculation. We have long known Mr. Corwin, and we know he has never been identified in any way with the practical Anti-Slavery men of the West. We know of no effort that he has ever made to renovate the sentiment or reform the policy of his party in relation to Slavery. He has always been egarded by the Anti-Slavery men there as a man of good impulses, general Anti-Slavery sympathies. but without any definite Anti-Slavery principles. This, we believe, we stated to the respected editor of the Boston Whig, in a conversation with him a

few months ago. We entertain too high an opinion of the editors of the papers above named to suppose that they will adhere to a candidate they have suggested, should it be shown to them that he is lacking in Anti-Slavery principle. For this reason, we ask their attention to his present course in Ohio. At recent mass meeting of the Whigs in Hamilton county, he conducted himself in a way which will prove to the great body of Anti-Slavery voters that he is not such a man as they can vote for. We quote the remarks of the Cincinnati Atlas and Cincinnati Chronicle (warm friends of Mr. Corwin) in relation to his remarks at that meet-

"The Atlas of this morning, in noticing the proceedings of the Whig meeting at Carthage, says: 'Senator Corwin delivered an eloquent and powerful address, of two hours, in opposition to the war and the extension of slavery into new terthe war and the extension of slavery into new territory. The Atlas does the eloquent Senator injustice, in the latter part of the above paragraph. He did not oppose the acquisition of territory upon the ground alleged. As the war was an act of injustice to Mexico, it was no more than right that we should refuse to take any of her territory that we should refuse to take any of her territory. He therefore went against the acquisition of any territory. He deprecated the agitation of slavery. The Wilmot Proviso was a dangerous question. It ought not (said Mr. Corwin) to receive the serious consideration of any man. All good me should unite to preserve the Union as it is. Th Wilmot Proviso was calculated to endanger the bation." - Cincinnati Chronicle.

" Our neighbor endeavors to correct an appa ent mistake of the Atlas, but has itself fallen into reported by the Chronicle, which in our hasty notice we omitted to state, but he did also take the ground, decidedly, that if, contrary to all sound policy, new territory be forced into the Union, slavery should not be extended into such new territory, which the Chronicle omits to state.

MENATOR CORWIN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS "In his speech at Carthage, on Saturday last, Senator Corwin showed that he had no sympathy with the Abolitionists. He, in effect, charged them with being the authors of the war. Had they voted for Mr. Clay, who was pledged against the annexation of Texas, the country never would have been embroiled in the war with Mexico. By voting for Birney, they defeated Mr. Clay's elec-tion, and thus brought upon the country the very evils which were predicted would follow in the train of his defeat. They professed to be opposed to the acquisition of Texas, but pursued the very course that secured its admission into the Union. He deplored (he said) their ignorance, not only in regard to their course in that election, but. with regard to their course touching the Wilmon Proviso. That measure (he said) never can pass the Senate. By the admission of Texas, the States opposed to that Proviso had two majority in the Senate. How useless, then, to agitate the ques-tion! The Abolitionists (he said) voted against Mr. Clay because he was a slaveholder, and what was the result? Why, more slave territory was annexed, large enough in extent to make three slave States!! Is it not ridiculous for such creatures to talk about the restriction of slavery with in its present limits? They prate a great deal about the sufferings of the poor slave, and yet, by their ill-advised, impolitic, and reckless course, have made his condition infinitely worse, and, in all probability, entailed upon the country perpet

ual slavery ! With Senator Corwin, we have either to de plore their ignorance, or doubt their sincerity. Cincinnati Chronicle

In addition to this, we extract from a report of | bringing about such a union. his speech in the Cincinnati Morning Signal the

"The slave States, by the annexation of Texas will have enough Senators to effect this. Thank to those Abolitionists and Anti-Texas Democrate who voted against Mr. Clay in '44. Nay, nev States can be formed out of the Texas territory as fast as the increase in the Northwest may r quire them as a set-off. What do you think this, my brother Abolitionist? You who vot for Birney in '44? Haven't you repented of it by this time," said he, appealing to the able leader of the Liberty party in this State, who stood near. Mr. Chase shook his head, in denial. "Well, I am sorry for you," said Corwin.
do not question your sincerity, but I pity your

"Are you in favor of the Missouri Compromise? asked Mr. Chase.
"I am not," said Corwin.

"Are you in favor of the author of the Misson Compromise?" asked Mr. Chase again.
We did not understand Mr. Corwin's reply, he made any.
"I am not," said Mr. Chase, after a moment "pause for a reply," "and therefore voted against

Mr. Corwin went on. The answer of Mr. Chase was as pertinent as he remark of Mr. Corwin was impertinent.

Mr. Corwin has a right to select his own candidate and his own policy, but he shows a lack of good manners, as well as sound sense, in denouncing as ignorant those who differ from him. Mr. Chase would not stigmatize Mr. Corwin as ignorant or dishonest, because he supported Mr. Clay, nor would he undertake to pronounce degmati-cally that he committed a blunder, but, as a man of sense, at once independent and tolerant, he would tell him that, in his opinion, he greatly erred.

Next week we shall publish an abstract of Mr. Corwin's speech, furnished us by a friend who was present, and who is incapable of misrepresenting anybody.

LABOR.

Gerrit Smith offers portions of his wild lands to the starving immigrants who will consent to settle upon and cultivate them. We question whether they will accept the gratuity. They come to this country to better their condition.

A New York Exchange. And do they expect to better their condition without labor? The poor emigrant, whose earnings admission into the Union, with the requisite at home could scarcely keep soul and body topopulation, it did not commit itself. But we have gether, if he will not accept a gift of land when he comes hither, because he will have to clear it, concur, that if Congress inhibit slavery in a ter- had better go back again. Many will doubtless "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or ritory, the people there, when they come to form avail themselves of Mr. Smith's offer, and honor

THE VERMONT JOURNAL-NO NECESSITY

Commenting a few weeks since on an article in the Vermont Journal, reviewing our proposed

plan of continental union, we said: "The Vermont Journal avails itself of the ap pearance of our article, to torture it so as to concribute to its party capital in the coming election in that State. The annunciation with which it commences its comments will serve to show their

papers, that the editor of the great "Liberty" party organ, published at the city of Washington was a thorough free trader, and secretly in the interests of Mr. Calhoun and the men of his school. But we paid little attention to these hints at the time, preferring to wait a while, and see what time might reveal relative to the character of this new paper. The National Era comes us this week with nearly four columns of elabo rate editorial on the war and the best means of restoring peace with Mexico. The writer (editor) self a Nullifier of the South Caroling

We did not suppose this brief comment would rovoke any further remark from the Journal, but it has seen proper to make it the text for a disser

tation nearly a column and a half long. We have no desire to engage in unprofit ble controversy with our cotemporary of the Journal, nor do we believe that he wishes to draw us into any such controversy. Let us understand each other, and then agree to differ.

We inferred, from the tenor of the paragraph quoted from the Journal, that it either entertained the notion, or was willing to convey the impression, that we were "secretly in the interests of Mr. Calhoun, and the men of his school;" and this it was that extorted the exclamation, "How foolish!" If our inference were correct, the comment was pertinent-that to which it was applied, deserved no other. If our inference were incorrect, the comment was inappropriate, and it shall

be withdrawn, whenever assured of this fact. As to our omitting that part of the comments o the Boston Atlas which charges us with entertaining the doctrine of free trade, we plead not guilty. We do not exchange with the Atlas-we were not aware that it had made any such charge-all that we saw of its comments was taken bodily from another paper into which they

had been copied. As to inferring or guessing at our opinion oncerning free trade, nullification, &c., it is entirely unnecessary. We hold no opinions we are unwilling to avow. In general terms, we are a believer in Freedom - Freedom of Thought Freedom of Conscience, Freedom of Speech Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Locomotion Freedom of Lahor, Freedom of Land, Freedom

As to the latter, we believe that the World

of Trade.

would be blessed, Peace promoted, Christianity honored, were all commercial restrictions whether in the shape of Protective Tariffs o Navigation Laws, swept into oblivion; and we doubt not that a brighter era will witness this mation. Meantime, the customs of civilized nations, the habits of the people, the immense debts of the States of this Union, and the preva lence of slavery in one-half of them-the latter two circumstances making direct taxation for the support of the General Government now impractieable—justify at present the policy of raising revenue by imposts; but we hold that the great, legitimate object of all our tariffs ought to be, reve nue-and within this limit, Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, although differing as to details, agree that incidental benefits to manufacturers may properly be secured. For ourselves, we think the less Government has to do with directing industry into this channel or that channel, the better. As to Nullification-we do not exactly belong to the school thus denominated. So long as a submit to all Federal laws passed in pursuance of the Federal Constitution. If it become convinced that its rights are vitally outraged by unconstitutional laws, and that it can obtain no redress, it has no right to set these laws at defiance, and yet remain in the Union-to act with absolute independence, while claiming the protection, of the General Government: but it has the right to secede; and whether it shall do so or not, is a question of high expediency, for its sole judgment. We cannot recollect the time when we held any other doctrine-and this we must hold,

their allegiance to the British Crown, and assume independence. We simply state our opinion on these general topics, not intending to press them upon anyody-not desiring to provoke any discussionbut only to assure our cotemporary of the Journal, that he need never guess at our opinions, or suspect us of entertaining secretly dangerous heresies. He knows what the main object of our paper ishe knows that we seldom lose sight of it-and he will know, if he continue to exchange with us long enough, that we are incapable of smuggling any opinion on the public.

or deny the right our fathers asserted to dissolve

The friendly feelings towards us indicated in nother editorial in the same number of the Joural, we entirely reciprocate. We do not wish to ccupy a position of antagonism towards anything but evil, or towards any sect or party of men, further than it may support what we regard as evil. There is common ground upon which all the friends of Freedom and Justice, both in the North and in the South, may unite; and our aim is, to contribute the little in our power towards

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Secretary of the Board of Education of of the State, her abundant resources of wealth | conflict is upon us-the hour of action has come. and talent; her munificent provisions for the re- Could we but harmonize, thousands, disaffected by lief of the poor, the sick and insane, its contribu- the time-serving, miserably corrupt policy of their tions to the public charities and philanthropic own parties, would rush to our standard. At such large enough for a court yard to some of the other hushed, when every topic that can distract or direvenues from abroad; with no rich mines; with to heart, and all energies be directed to action, products are ice and granite; with no slaves to in relation to policy among ourselves, to decide dig her fields, or work her mills-thus solves the problem of her unexampled prosperity:

"One copious, exhaustless fountain, supplies all this abundance. It is education—the intellectual, moral, and religious education of the people. Having no other mines to work, Massachusetts has mined into the human intellect, and from its limitless resources she has won more sustaining and enduring prosperity and happiness, than if she had been founded on a stratification of silver and gold, reaching deeper down than geology has yet penetrated. From her high religious convictions, she has learned that great lesson—to set a value upon time. Regarding the faculties as the gift of God, she has felt bound both to use and to improve them. Mingling skill and intelligence with the daily occupations of life, she has made labor honorable; and, as a necessary consequence, idleness is disgraceful. Knowledge has been the ambition of her sons, and she has reverenced and enerated the purity and chastity of her matrons and her daughters. At the hearth-stone, at the family table, and at the family altar—on all those occasions where the structure of the youthful character is builded up, these sentiments of love for knowledge and of reverence for maidenly virue have been builded in; and there they stand, so wrought and mingled with the fibres of being, that none but God can tell which is nature and which is education; which we owe primarily to the grace of Heaven, and which to the co-operating wisdom of the institutions of men. Verily, verily, not as we ought, have we obeyed the laws of Jehovah, or imitated the divine example of the Saviour; and yet, for such imperfect obedience and distant imitation as we have rendered, God has showered down manna from the heavens, and opened a rock whence flow living waters to glad-den every thirsty place. He who studies the pres-ent or the historic character of Massachusetts, will see—and he who studies it most profoundly will see most clearly—that whatever of abundance, of intelligence, or of integrity, whatever of character at home or of renown abroad, she may possess—all has been evolved from the enlightened, and at least partially Christianized mind, not of the records. a few, but of the great masses of her people.

They are not the result of outward riches or art brought around it, or laminated over it, but of an left Greece, and arrived safely at Geneva.

awakened inward force, working energetically outwards, and fashioning the most intractable circumstances to the dominion of its own desires and its unspent energies replenished, more than from all things else, by her Common Schools.

"From her earliest colonial history, the policy of Massachusetts has been to develop the mind of all her people, and to imbue them with the duty. To do this work most effect tually, she has begun it with the young. If she would continue to mount higher and higher to-wards the summit of prosperity, she must continue the means by which her present elevation has been gained. In doing this, she will not only exercise the noblest prerogative of government, but will co-operate with the Almighty in one of his sub-limest works.

"The Greek rhetorician, Longinus, quotes from the Mosaic account of the creation what he calls the sublimest passage ever uttered: 'God said, Let there be light, and there was light' From the centre of black immensity, effulgence burst forth. Above, beneath, on every side, its radiance streamed out, silent, yet making each spot in the vast concave brighter than the line which the lightning pencils upon the midnight cloud. Dark-ness fled, as the swift beams spread onward and outward, in an unending circumfusion of splendor. Onward and outward, still they move to this day, glorifying, through wider and wider space, the infinite Author from whose power and beneficence they sprang. But not only in the be-ginning, when God created the heavens and the earth, did he say, 'Let there be light.' When-ever a human soul is born into the world, its Creator stands over it, and again pronounces the same

#### UNION.

Mr. Stow, the writer of a letter which we begin n our fourth page to-day, urges strenuously the claims of Gerrit Smith on the Liberty party, and the duty of adopting the creed of the Macedon Lock Convention. It was impossible for us, consistently with what we thought due to our correspondents and subscribers, and to other aspects of our cause, to give the whole letter at once. The rest will follow next week.

sublime words, 'Let there be light."

The nomination of Mr. Smith is insisted upon, either because he is deemed a suitable candidate for Liberty men on general grounds, or because he is the nominee of the League, and the representative of its principles. If the former be the reason, we submit to our friends whether it be wise, or conducive to harmony, to urge the claims of any candidate, no matter how distinguished with so much vehemence, and under a threat that the decision of the Convention, if adverse, will not be acquiesced in. This is not the way brethren of the same political household should treat each

other. But, if Mr. Smith be urged as the represen tive of the principles of the League, or any other principles than have hitherto characterized the Liberty party, another and most important ques tion is presented : Shall the Convention at Buffalo adopt a new creed for the party-change essen tially the entire basis on which it has hitherto acted? This, it has no power to do. It is to be composed of delegates from the Liberty party, as it has been and now is-whose principal object will be to consider the subject of nominating car

didates to represent that party. We have not urged the claims of any candidat No Liberty paper has insisted on the nomination of any particular man, on pain of leaving the party But some of us hold, that to nominate Mr. Smith in view of the action of the League, of his relations to it, of his own avowed opinions, of his assumption that the Liberty party is recreant to duty in not forming a general creed, would be in public estimation, and in fact, an endorsement of the principles and of the policy recommended by the League; that a protest against them, under such circumstances, would be unworthy of rational, honorable men: that as such a movement would involve us in the support of some principles we disbelieve, and of a policy which changes the whole character of the Liberty party, we could not justify ourselves in sustaining or even counter

But we are not aware that Mr Smith or his supporters out of the pale of the Leaguers, make a change in the platform of the Liberty party, or his nomination, at this time, a matter of conscience. We ask them, therefore, respectfully, to yield for the present their predilections. If they believe it desirable to harmonize the friends of Liberty, to unite them as one man in one more effort against the Slave Power, in one more Protest against the corruption and servility of the old parties, will they not postpone the execution of their plans till after the coming election? We agree with them, that there must be a thorough discussion of the present position and policy of the Liberty party-that these do not meet the views of a large proportion of its adherents, (though, for various reasons,) then there must probably be a reorganization or new combinations-but, as the battle is now upon us, as it will be impossible to wheel the whole body into action according to any other than the old system of tactics, let us fight now on the old ground, and talk over our differences afterwards. Let the One Idea suffice during the present struggle, and when this shall have closed, then let us all go to work, and see whether a better plan of action may be devised. It must be obvious to all, that the party has as much as it can do now, to attend to the details of organization, to expose the tactics of the Slave Power, to guard itself against the insidious attempts of those old parties to distract and absorb it, without having leisure to deliberate coolly upon a radical change in its own policy, or to decide

wisely upon the new creed which some desire it to

The scheme of slavery-conquest is in the course of accomplishment. The Administration is putting forth all its power to reconcile the country to the institution of slavery in free territory. The old parties are yielding. The free States, which Massachusetts, Hon. Horace Mann, in his late but a year since seemed a unit in opposition to annual report, in commenting upon the condition the extension of slavery, are now divided. The ovements of the time-with a territory scarcely an hour, when the voice of dissension should be ates and Territories of the Union; with no vide should be avoided, when heart should beat stern climate and a rugged soil, whose main must we stop to discuss differences of opinion whether we are a permanent or temporary party, whether we ought to continue a party of one idea, or adopt a legion? We all believe that the immediate paramount question relates to slaveryand here we are all agreed. Other questions are important, but of not immediate, pressing importance-and on them we are not agreed. Shall we not postpone all action in relation to these, till the great Presidential struggle for 1848, involving as it does so much of weal or woe to the country, shall have terminated? Then, we repeat, we, for one, shall be ready to consider the whole subject of the present policy of the Liberty party, and proposed changes in it.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISO It was rumored lately that Mr. Crittenden had

received a letter from General Taylor, declaring his hostility to the extension of slavery to territory already free. The Cincinnati Atlas gives a quietus to this story, as follows: "Mr. Crittenden, having seen the foregoing ticle in the Signal, requests us to say that he never before had seen or heard of the publications in the Mobile paper and New York Herald, and that, by whomsoever made or repeated, the statement they contain is entirely erroneous and unfounded. General Taylor never did declare, in

lor's sentiments in relation to that matter.' By the way, we understand that the Atlas has lately been making free with us. We should like to hear what it has to say. Talking behind one's back is not a good practice.

any letter to Mr. Crittenden, 'that he was op-

posed to the extension of slavery into territory already free; nor did he, in any form, ever ex-

press to him any opinion on the subject; so that Mr. C. knows nothing whatever of General Tay-

#### A GREAT INVENTION.

There are few articles of modern dress which may not be improved. Some of them (the hat, for example) are clumsy, ungraceful, uncomfortable; and others, like the shoe and boot, if made to look neat, are painful-if made to be comfortable, are often slovenly. The string in the shoe or the half boot always seems like an unpleasant afterthought; and the side lacing of the gaiter still admits of an ugly pouching on the inside of the foot. The great object is, to obtain easy entrance into a shoe or boot, comfort when you have got in, elasticity, and such an appearance of the foot, as your own eye can rest upon with com-

A few days ago, our friend, Mr. H. Janney, (8th street, near the General Post Office,) presented us with a pair of wearables, having all these requisites delightfully combined. They are made on the plan and patent of Hiram H. Day, of New York, and are not the better or worse for being called "Congress Boots." The secret of their fit and finish is, that the manufacturer has brought under contribution, that article of universal aptitudes-India Rubber-using it in the form of a gore, so as to substitute strings, buckles, or buttons, obviate the necessity of wide tops, maintain the arch of the foot without pain, and secure elasticity to the step.

The following account of it we extract from a paper, the name of which we have lost:

THE CONGRESS BOOT .- In 1839, Messrs. Dupont & Hyatt, ladies' shoemakers, of Broadway, New York, invented and applied elastic gores, as substitutes for buttons and laces, for boots and shoes, and in 1840 took out letters patent for the same in the United States. Mr. Dupont has continued to manufacture the improvement, to a small extent down to the present time. But the invention, though very valuable, has not been generally used, mainly from the fact that the elasgenerally used, mainly from the fact that the state that the second to the material used has been too expensive, and unsuited to the peculiar end required. And, besides this, few men are willing to hazard the infringement of a patent, until some person has made it valuable, or extensively known. This patent of President's house and public offices - \$800,000 Messrs. Dupont & Hyatt has recently been made exceedingly valuable by the present owner of the patent right, in preparing a new and beautiful syle of elastic material, which has, even in its imperfect state, every requisite for the purpose of these elastic gores, and which is much cheaper than that formerly used.
"In Europe, the 'Congress Boot' has come into

extensive use; it is patronized by 'England's fair Queen,' by the nobility, and by ladies of lit-In fact, it is there considered an in dispensable article of fashion, as well as of com-(See Hall's Book of the Feet, lately republished in this country, from the second London

This, however, is only one application of the invention. For a morocco boot, half boot, and even a Grecian tie, the elastic gore is, for every reason, far preferable to strings or buttons. In children's shoes, to say nothing of the time and trouble saved in tying or buttoning, the elastic gore is far preferable, because it will prevent their speedy destruction by 'running down at the heel.' t may be applied in front or back, as well as at the sides; and for children with weak ankles, the gaiter may be made with or without small pieces of whalebone up the sides, between the elastic material and the prunella or leather, at the point of juncture of the two materials.

Men's calf-skin boots, cut without seam in the wamp, and to come up to the ankle—say as high as the Oxford tie, or half gaiter—is the greatest triumph of the invention. The material used for the gores will stretch three times its quiescent length, and yet is so powerful that it will not elongate by continual wear. The calf boot may be made to come up above the ankle, in the same way as the ladies' gaiters, by taking 'nics' for the front pieces, and crimped backs.

"This is an improvement interesting to every man, woman, and child. It administers to their comfort and saves money. It supplies a universal want, and completely relieves the painful pressure upon the arch of the feet, peculiar to all other kinds of boots and shoes! It makes the exercise of walking perfectly free and easy; and from the free-dom afforded the muscles and joints, and the brac-ing support of the ankles, the Congress boot will no blended in this improvement.

"In the most fashionable society in Europe, the Congress boots are used instead of slippers for dancing, being made very light and neat, as well as bracing to the ankles, and calculated to show off, in the best possible manner, a neat foot and an-kle, with no encumbrance of lacings or buttons, which in the old style are so indispensable."

#### For the National Era. CIRCULAR FROM THE DELAWARE STATE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. To all the Benevolent, wherever this may come: BRETHER AND SISTERS: This circular is addressed to you, for the purpose of soliciting your aid in the work of abolishing slavery in the State of Delaware. The preaching of Anti-Slavery truth for the last twenty-five years has not been useless. The facts and arguments which have useless. The facts and arguments which have been so freely published in our country have been gradually producing their legitimate effect. The tone of public sentiment has undergone a material change. An undercurrent has been setting towards the port of freedom, silent, perhaps generally unobserved, but none the less sure of progress on that account, until now individuals and whole States are prepared, or nearly so, for the incipient steps of emancipation. Kentacky, Delaware, Tennessee Virginia Maryland for the incipient steps of emancipation. Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, are moving—slowly—all too slowly, it is true, but they are moving: a sure harbinger of a "better day coming." In Delaware there are now about two thousand three hundred slaves. These are held by a comparatively small part of our population. The great majority of our citizens population. The great majority of our citizens are non-slaveholders — many of them from the Northern States, and the number of this class rapidly increasing. They are opposed to the system of slavery in interest and in feeling, if that could be properly reached and developed. A prospective bill for emancipation was before our Legislature at its last session. The vote on its final passage in the House stood—for the bill, 8; against it, 4. In the Senate, after the second reading, a motion was made for an indefinite postponeing, a motion was made for an indefinite postponement, on which the vote stood—for the motion 5; against it, 4. When the result was known, con-siderable excitement ensued, and remonstrances were sent to the Senate, which were the occasion of a motion for reconsideration, which was lost by a tie vote, one member being absent. This oc-curred just at the close of the session. Had the bill been earlier before that body, there is a probability of a different result having obtained.

From these facts, the friends of freedom feel that they have great cause for encouragement to put forth renewed efforts for the accomplishment of our object. This our Society proposes doing. (We would send forth the living agent, as well as tracts and periodicals, appealing to the consciences and common sense of our citizens.) We would leave no stone unturned, to have that accomplished at the next meeting of our Legislature, which failed at the last. We doubt not that a corresponding activity will be shown by those determined to adhere to the system of slavery. Yet unwilling to release their captives, they will appeal to all that is selfish, deter by threats the timid, and deceive the unwary. We would be more active, more vigilant, more untiring than they; but we are few in number and limited in our resources. For the means to carry on our warfare, we must look to benevolence abroad. We invite you, then, to whom this is addressed particularly—we invite all to whose notice it may come, to contribute of your abundance, or may be of complished at the next meeting of our Legisla-ture, which failed at the last. We doubt not that such a paper, and the free and full discussion of such resources. For the means to carry on our warfare, we must look to benevolence abroad. We invite you, then, to whom this is addressed particularly—we invite all to whose notice it may come, to contribute of your abundance, or may be of your poverty, that which you can, to forward the work. Let Delaware abolish slavery, and other States will follow. It will be the opening wedge for further action. It is here, then, the battle of Freedom must be fought. It is here the first victory is to be gained. Who is there to come to the resule? "Come one, come all," come to the redict of the downtrodden. Come, clear our fair country of the foul blot of slavery. By your love of kindred—of country—of fair fame—of tory is to be gained. Who is there to come to the rescue? "Come one, come all," come to the relief of the downtrodden. Come, clear our fair country of the foul blot of slavery. By your love of kindred—of country—of fair fame—of Justice—of Christian purity—of all that is ennobling—of all that is holy—lend us now your aid, and the blessings of the perishing be upon you. Contributions may be forwarded to our treasurer, Rachel Bassett, Wilmington, Delaware.

Benjamin Webb, President.

James B. Brooke, Secretary.

HENRY CLAY AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The real author of the Anti-Slavery policy of the Ordinance of 1787 was Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, the modern apostle of Democracy. The author of the Missouri compromise is Henry Clay, the great foe of modern Democracy. The Washington Union repudiates the Ordinance and glorifies the Compromise. We suggest to "the De-mocracy" of the North, that, if they follow such guidance, it would be entirely in keeping to select Henry Clay as their Presidential candidate. What a spectacle it will be, to see the whole Democratic party of the Union, in obedience to the dictate of Slavery, preferring the short-sighted policy of Henry Clay to the far-seeing statesman-ship of Thomas Jefferson!

#### GENERAL NEWS.

RIO DE LA PLATA.—The Journal of Commerce has Buenos Ayres dates to the 7th August. The French continue to keep up a kind of blockade, but the British will have nothing to do with it-The course of Lord Howden had excited so much popular indignation against him at Montevideo, that it was deemed imprudent for him to land there to take leave of the Government. General Oribe was pressing the siege of that place vigorously, and the opinion was gaining ground that it could not hold out long. "Two piratical boats fitted out at Montevided

have been lately committing a number of depre-dations on coasting craft, putting, in one in-stance at least, the crew to death.

"A part of the crew of an English vessel, the Avon, have been massacred on the coast of Patagonia. The remnant of those on board had arrived at Montevideo—the captain was among the killed. The vessel was robbed of everything."

Onto.-Ohio has begun to pay off her public debt. The auditor of that State has given no-tice, through the Columbus papers, to the holders of Ohio canal stock receivable in payment for canal lands and of Ohio turnpike stocks, that canal lands and of Ohio turnpike stocks, that they will cease to draw interest after the 1st of November next, and that the stocks, on presenta-

tion at the treasury, will be paid in full.

Assessment in Washington.-By a report in Assessment in Washington.—By a report in the National Intelligencer, we learn that the annual assessment of additional taxable property (new houses, furniture, &c.) has just been completed, and the amount, together with the total value of real and personal property within the city, is upwards of twelve millions of dollars. This does not include the property of the Government, which is estimated at about eight millions more. The table of assessment shows that the new buildings erected during the year are valued at \$359,286, and the additional personal property taxed at \$101,175, making a total of \$460,455, of newly assessed property. This addition makes newly assessed property. This addition makes the total value of the assessed private property of the city \$12,335,877, yielding, at a tax of 75 cents in the \$100, the sum of \$92,510, for the support

Stables and workshop	8 -	-	-	-	6,000
Capitol and enclosure	8	-	-	- 5	2,283,000
Engine houses -	-	-	-	**	3,000
Observatory -	-	-		-	20,000
Arsenal, &c., peniten	tiary	and	encl	0-	,
sure	-	-			263,000
General Post Office ar	nd cit	v post	office	-	415,000
Patent Office -	-	-		-	300,000
Jail and enclosures		-	-	10	30,000
East half city hall		-	-	-	60,000
Navy magazine, &c.	-		-	-	5,000
Navy yard buildings,	enclo	sures	. &c.	-	516,000
Barracks	-		-	-	50,000
Hassler's workshops	-	-	-	-	800
Engine house, 14th ar	d Es	treets	-		3,000
Treasury building	-	-	-	-	645,000
,					
				1	5,408,300

7,622,879 The ground belonging to the Government, estimated in the above statement as valued at \$2,214,079, is comprised in 23,247,071 squarefeet, and is located in various sections of the city This property, by the improvements constantly being made by the city government, at the cost of private property holders, is daily becoming more valuable; but still it pays not one cent of the cost of these improvements.—Baltimore Sun.

CHIHUAHUA AND SANTA FE.-The St. Louis papers have later dates from Chihuahua and Santa Fe. Up to the 21st July, things were quiet in Chihuahua; the Mexicans observing strictly the Doniphan treaty, and the traders being well

Intelligence from Santa Fe, up to the 3d August gives assurance of tranquillity there.

Nominations.—The Democrats of New Jersey have nominated Daniel Haines of Sussex county, as their candidate for Governor.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Caleb Cushing, for Governor; and W. the only boot worn by those who study | Cushman, for Lieutenant Governor. At their comfort and economy, as well as fashion—all three State Convention, they laid upon the table a resolution pledging the party against the extension of

General Taylor was nominated for President by a delegate Convention of the Democrats of the 3d assembly district of Marion county, New York,

on the 18th inst. The Whigs of Ashtabula county, Ohio, in Convention, on the 13th, nominated Thomas Corwin

as a Presidenlial candidate. George S. Catlin, for Governor; and O. S. Seynour, for Lieutenant Governor; have been nom. inated by the Democrats of Connecticut, assen bled in State Convention at Hartford.

William Wright, of Essex county, New Jersey. has been nominated as the Gubernatorial candi date of the Whigs.

EAST AND WEST .- The Democrats of the West are in favor of holding their National Convention at Cincinnati, or some place in the West. The Ohio State Journal proposes that the Whig

National Convention be held at Columbus, Ohio MAINE ELECTION .- The Boston Atlas has the following returns from Maine of the late election

	_		1847		1846-			
Counties.		Br	ns'n.	Dana.	Scat.	Br'ns'n.	Dana.	Seat.
York	19	t'ns	1,556	2,436	327	2,244	2,653	440
Cumberland	29	44	3,072	4,499	877	4,037	5,336	1,316
Lincoln	33	66	3,481	2,977	496	4,080	3,490	68
Somerset	9	"	819	544	219	801	573	316
Piscataquis	5	66	303	371	135	332	388	187
Oxford	10	66	409	1.150	247	592	1,322	256
Waldo	10	66	819	1,787	240	854	1,624	289
Franklin	7	66	432	585	279	512	540	38
Kennebec	12	66	2,312	1,433	781	3,823	1,788	997
Hancock	14	86	1,066	1,339	131	968	1,273	150
Penobscot	20	"	2,111	2,648	743	2,131	2,411	1,06
- 1	173	"	16,380	19,769	4.475	20,364	21,348	6,12

LIBERTY VOTE IN VERMONT .- Thus far, accor ing to the Liberty (Burlington) Gazette, the Liberty vote in Vermont appears but fifty less than last year. Full returns, it thinks, will show an equal vote. The Whigs have lost.

CUBA.—The New Orleans National of the 12th gives the following extract from a letter of "a gentleman residing in Havana," whose position there makes what he writes worthy of considera-

tion:
"With respect to the article about the sale of this Island, I do not believe the statement, but it is generally believed here that the Island will, in a short time, be a part of the Union, and I am of that belief also. When I have time, I will write you an article on the subject.

with this move. We doubt not Dr. Bai be delighted with it.—Cincinnati Gazette.

LATER FROM MAINE.—Returns from all but few small towns in Maine show the following result, as it regards the vote for Governor:

1847 1846							Whig. 23,904 29,197	Dem. 32,021 34,532	Liberty. 7,471 9,932	
	L	088					5,293	2,511	2,461	
	Last	vea	r. 1	he	Li	ber	ty vote i	ncluded s	cattering	

votes nearly equal, it is thought, to what is se down as Liberty loss. This year, very few scattering votes were cast.

Major Hobbir and his Mission.—We understand that the Postmaster General has just received a letter from Major Hobbie. He was at Frankfort-on-the-Main, will proceed to Bremen, and will return to London by way of Paris, and leave for home early in October. He has not yet perfected his mail arrangements with England, France, and Germany; but has every reasonable prospect of being able to make a satisfactory and advantageous arrangement with these countries. We cannot yet say what these arrangements will be.—Union.

Iowa - Official Aggregates - The official "Patent Office," as published in the newspapers

as follows:

Whig.

President\* - G. Wilson - 10,048
Secretary - M. Dagger - 9,578
Charles Corkery 10,727
Treasurer - P. B. Fagan 9,771
Paul Brattan - 10,626 Congress.
t District - J. B. Browne 4,972 W. Thompson - 5,523
District - T. McKnight 4,873 S. Leffler - - 5,159 Locofoco majorities-President, 244; Secretary, 1,149; Treasurer, 855; Congress, first district 551; Congress, second district, 286.

Mr. Halk.—We have the best reasons for saying that Mr. Hale regards himself, and is so regarded by his friends, as fully identified with the Liberty party, in its principles, objects, and policy. That as to his nomination for the Presidency by that party, he has done nothing and will do nothing to obtain that nomination, but, on the contrary, ever since his name has been mentioned in connection with it, has avoided everything which could be construed into a solicitation of it. That in one sense, he does not desire the nomination, knowing that it will increase the weight of his responsibilities, and subject his reputation to still greater odium, and his motives to increased suspicion. But that his name, like his character and services, is the common property of the common cause; and if the Buffalo Convention, after surveying the whole field, wish to nominate him for the Presidency, his name is at its disposal, sub-ject, however, to one condition, which we now

state. Mr. Hale feels under peculiar obligations to his New Hampshire friends, who have sustained him against the force of their party associations, and does not and will not take any step in this matter counter to their wishes, but will acquiesce in any course, in regard to it, that may be recommended by the State Convention, to as-semble at Concord, on the 30th of this month. We may further add, that our friends in New Hampshire inform us, that undoubtedly the Concord Convention will propose Mr. Hale to the Buffalo Convention.—Emancipator.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION .- "A National Convention of Colored Americans and their friends,"

will be held in the city of Troy, New York, on the 6th day of October, 1847. The Committee "The object of the meeting will be to form a united phalanx in opposition to the dangerous and increasing aggressions of slavery; to recommend and encourage education; to urge the necessity of acquiring property, as a means of destroying prejudice, and of elevating the character of the colored people to a high and honorable position in society; to recommend emigration and ter of the colored people to a high and honorable position in society; to recommend emigration and colonization, not to Africa, Asia, or Europe, but from crowded cities and servile employments, to the manly and dignified labors of agricultural life; to promote the principles of Temperance and Frugality, and to attend to all other business that

# CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

will advance the interests of our oppressed fellow

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, September 20, 1847.

"THE FINANCIAL CIRCLES." We hear a great deal continually about what re called "the financial circles." They appear to constitute one of the grandest, most sublime, and controlling elements in society. They are the sovereign arbiters of the fate of multitudes of men. They exercise the most terrible of despotisms. After all, what are they? Generally speaking, they are made up of men of very little principle, very little brains, and very little real property. By a beautiful species of legerdemain, hey are enabled to traffic in wealth which has no existence, save on paper, and fill the eye of the world with the tinselry of their splendid rascality.

An anecdote is just now going the rounds with respect to the late founder of a great firm, recently broken down; and, as the story is strikingly illustrative of the warm affections and generous natures of these illustrious "operators," who so frequently

I must be pardoned for giving it a place in your

In early life, --- was an ostler, and was quite famous for the cleverness with which he handled the currycomb. He married a Miss ----, the offspring of some successful worshipper of the golden idol, and began to curry men instead of horses. When he had got under way, and scraped together a few thousands, he actually got an invitation to a dinner party, where there were, perhaps, two or three gentlemen; though, as the dinner was given by a New York financier, of course, the conversation was occupied with the all-absorbing topic of money making. Our hero was not a listener merely. He eagerly entered into the conversation, and closed some very shrewd

remarks by observing—
"If I could borrow \$5,000, I would double it in six months, and return the principal, with 7 per cent. interest."

"What security can you give?" asked one

the party, a planter from Charleston "The security of the word of an honest man, said the adventurer. "I have none other to offer at present."

You shall have the money," said the planter. realized, as he expected, and returned the loan. Years passed on, and the "great financial genius" earned its tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. He served his master faithfully, and verily he did not go without his reward. But the planter, in the mean time, had met with sad reverses. He was a poor man. He was on the verge of ruin, in a worldly point of view. To save the remnant of his estate, he came to New York, in order to make an effort to raise some money. He thought of ——. He waited on the great New York broker. He asked a loan of \$3.000. it would save him form utter destruction. 3,000; it would save him from utter destruction.
"What security?" demanded the Christian

Shylock.

"Really, Mr. ——, I must answer as you answered me. I have nothing to offer but the word of an honest man!"
"Oh! that be d——d!" said the most righteus banker. "That won't go current in Wall

The rich man retired from business with a mil-

street!"

The rich man retired from business with a million, and "died as the fool dieth," committing suicide, under the delusion that he was a poor man. Amid all his wealth, horrid images of poverty and famine haunted the man of gold; and the remorseless wretch, who was too "safe" a business man to experience any generous humane emotion, was eventually his own executioner.

Ah! gold, thou art often a blessing; but woful, woful is the curse thou pourest on the head of thy idolater! Purchased by the honorable toil of the just man, thou art a good; amassed by speculation and extortion, a minister of vengeance, withering, blasting, tormenting, even to the third and fourth generations of them that love thee!

We have many of these financial operators hereabouts—decaying carcasses, that walk about with souls already given over to the dominion of the fiend whom they have invoked. Fearful examples are they of the power of that arch destroyer, the lust of gold. They clothe themselves and their wives and daughters in fine linen and purple, and fare sumptuously every day; but "wo! wo!" is written on their foreheads, and in their eyes and over the door-posts of their dwellings. Into what stream of benevolence do they pour a tributary rill? Into what dark hovel of wretchedness and despair do they bear the torch of friendely sympathy? Yet I have seen their names am. tributary rill? Into what dark hovel of wretchedness and despair do they bear the torch of friendly sympathy? Yet I have seen their names emblaconed in the splendid muster-roll of "Life Directors" and "Life Governors" of those magnificent things which annually elicit the asthmatic commonplaces of Exeter Hall and Tabernacle orators! But the angels of peace, and mercy, and love, avert their faces as they flee those great daming edifices where purse-proud Pharisaism bloats its deformities; and lo! the hideous demons of wrath, and malice, and discontent, and uncharitableness, and fleshly lust that wars against the soul, grin at you as you pass these miserable abodes!

ARREST OF MADAME RESTELL. The arrest of this notorious personage has occupied a great deal of public attention. Frequent attempts have been heretofore made to bring her to justice, but have uniformly failed. The District Attorney and Recorder have on this occasion displayed great firmness and fidelity. She has at length obtained bail. The surety is Mr. Day, the original projector of the "Sun" newspaper. Whether the woman can be convicted is doubtful. It is difficult in such cases to obtain adequate proof of guilt.

doubtful. It is difficult in such cases to obtain adequate proof of guilt.

But why expend all our indignation on this wretched creature? Will her conviction abate the fearful evil? An immense amount of Restell's business has been furnished by married women, any in respectable society. There is a most aw-l insensibility to the guilt of destroying the tus. Why, only look at the last report of the

Iowa — Official Aggregates. — The official vote for State officers and Congressmen of each county but Dallas has been received at lowa City, and the missing county will not make a dozen difference either way. The aggregates thus far are as follows:

Whig. Loco.

President\* - G. Wilson - 10,048 H. W. Sample - 10,222 communications corrupt good manners? Wicksed women, - M. Dagger - 9,578 Charles Corkery 10,727 Treasurer - P. B. Fagan 9,771 Paul Brattan - 10,626 index of this awful immorality.

cipled women, are enabled in these boarding houses to spread corruption into a thousand new channels. If any one possessed of the right spirit and of adequate means of information would write a book exposing the pernicious influence of this system of human beings promiscuously herding together, he would confer a great boon on society. There are many male Restells, I fear, throughout the country. The standard of medical education has been so low, and quackery has had such free course, that many individuals are engaged in the practice of medicine, who are destitute alike of science and principle. One of the most respectable physicians in this city, whose name I can give if necessary, informed me some years since, that during a tour in the Eastern States, he was asked by a number of pretenders to the character of by a number of pretenders to the character of respectable physicians in rural districts, what was the best method of effecting the very crime for which Restell stands indicted.

I sincerely trust that Restell may be convicted, and that such revelations may be made on the trial as may have a salutary effect hereafter.

Restell, as this woman is called, was originally a tailoress in Chatham street. Her husband is, I believe, a German, and is named Lohman. I have been often struck with the terrible satire on our been often struck with the terrible satire on our modern society which was conveyed by the appearance of this precious pair in their splendid equipage in front of Stewart's, the dry goods palace, or rolling along Broadway, with its liveried footmen. Madame is skilled in the management of the horse, and often she has "astonished the natives" by galloping along the street, attended by half a dozen cavaliers on magnificent steeds. In all respects she has been quite a leader of fashion. She is quite good looking, and possesses that bold, brazen sort of beauty which is so much admired and so much and successfully studied in mired and so much and successfully studied in

GENERAL NEWS. The fashionables are returning from the dissi pations of Newport and Saratoga. Pale-faced girls, jaded with conquest, dream of the glories of the coming winter in town. Dandies again encounter the duns. Rones and blacklegs once more seek in Park Row and Barclay street their darling seek in Park Row and Barclay street their darling rouge et noir. Bilious-looking clergymen, refreshed by their sojourn at the Springs, hunt up new texts for old sermons. Anxious mamas again retail their gossip over hot brandy punch at Thompson's. Respectable old gentlemen, who passed for millionaires at the watering places, eat their sixpenny chop at Sweeny's, and vulgar assumption has resumed its sway in Union Square and Waverley Place.

JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER. NEW YORK, September 27, 1847.

THE O'CONNELL PROCESSION, ETC. The great funeral celebration of Wednesday last was a very imposing affair, and extremely Irish. In point of numbers, the procession was really grand. No class of our adopted citizens could approach such a display of numerical force. The great mass consisted of the sturdy artisans

and laborers who build our houses, and railroads, and churches, and new States and Territories One thing struck the eye, which was highly pleas ing. All the banners, with a few exceptions, bore upon them allegorical designs and matters significant of purely benevolent objects. The burial of the dead; the care of the sick; the aid of the widow; the guardianship of the orphan. These seemed to be the grand objects of almost all the associations which passed along. There was a silent

pathos in that which no one could resist. A uniform air of solemnity pervaded the procession on foot; and no one could refuse admitting that the countenances which slowly passed in review were those of thoughtful men, and many of them men of no common order of intelligence. I confess I was greatly moved, as band after band of these hard-working fellow-men, with music and banner, went slowly by. Not that I owned much sympathy with the occasion itself, but, naturally excited by the scene, a thousand associations connected with the distant and unhappy of these hard-working fellow-men, with music tions, connected with the distant and unhappy autiful land from which these sons of pa tient toil had come, and the new home which they had found, crowded upon my mind, and filled the chambers of the spirit with thoughts and images of disturbing grandeur.

When the carriages made their appearance however, the effect was somewhat ludicrous. All sorts of "ancient hacks had emerged from their recesses," as Father Ritchie once said of your Washington rickety vehicles, and rattled along with a rollicking, tipsy, devil-may-care sort of expression, which seemed a little inappropriate for such an occasion. Some of the carriages were crowded to excess, and, as the occupants, with characteristic good-humor, made merry at the inconveniences of their hampered condition, provoking many a witticism from the crowd of spectators, the laughable effect was not inconsiderably heightened. Then, again, close after one of these overloaded conveyances, another would make its appearance containing only one passenger, a plethoric priest, perhaps, whose rubicund visage beamed along the whole line, like the full moon just rising above the brown hills of Long Island. The little airs, too, which sundry little men, who had somehow got into the carriages, gave themselves, were provokingly ludicrous, and were of course much enjoyed by the crowd that lined the streets through which the procession passed. Then the marshals, from Brigadier General Storms down to Mr. O'Rafferty, President of the Patriotic Repeal Association, all swelling with the importance of their awfully prominent positions, and antiquated chapeaux, and immense black sashes, and normous batons, and unmanageable steeds, riding furiously hither and thither along the line, to the imminent hazard of their own necks and the toes of the people, ever and anon broke in on the solemnity and added to the excitement and jollity of the nity and added to the excitement and jollity of the occasion. Not to speak of the funeral car, or "cyar," as it was generally pronounced on that memorable day!—a huge, unsightly framework, covered with black velvet, looking for all the world like a scaffold; and its twelve hack horses, in rusty velvet; and their twelve grooms, in ditto. As the "cyar" passed the point from which I beheld the pageant, a little rascal, who had crept up unawares, and snugly ensconced himself at the head of the mimic coffin, was slily munching an apple! It was the last touch to one of the few ridiculous features of

coffin, was slily munching an apple! It was the last touch to one of the few ridiculous features of the whole business!

At Castle Garden the scene was really grand. That immense edifice—the largest covered amphitheatre in the world—was completely crowded. Such a sea of heads, over which here and there the great painted banners floated like white and purple clouds tinged with the golden rays of the setting sun!

purple clouds tinged with the golden rays of the setting sun! Now it was indeed a solemnity! All around Now it was indeed a solemnity! All around was the sea of heads and up-turned faces, and near the midst, on elevated seats, the aged and noted men who were ranked as leaders of the people. There was a wonderful stillness throughout the vast assemblage. For a time, there was a low murmuring sound, like the distant tramp of armed men marching through a forest at the dead of night, or the rushing of waters heard far away amid the everlasting hills. But soon even that was hushed, and, as the "orator of the day" arose, you could have heard the ripple of the water as it broke against the outer castle wall.

you could have neard the ripple of the water as it broke against the outer castle wall.

Mr. Seward was very well received; but not a word he uttered was audible, except to a few hundred persons immediately in front of the platform. His oration has been printed in the "Tribune." I do not like it.

I do not like it.

Of course there was a vast deal of petty intriguing and small political manœuvring about the getting up of this celebration; but, on the whole, it was calculated to produce a good effect. If it had no other salutary result than to convince some unbelievers of the vast benefit conferred on this land by the patient industry, frugal habits, and unshaken loyalty, of the Irish in our midst, it was unshaken loyalty, of the Irish in our midst, it was JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

> For the National Era. OUR SAILORS. BY THEODORIC. Tars as generous and brave
> As ever ploughed the ocean wave;
> Oh! ever may their names be blest.
> The gallant sailors of the West! Their hearts are true, their muscles stro And as they swiftly speed along, Their songs upon the breezes come, Whispering of love and tales of home. They brave the perils of the deep, And boldly, bravely, onward sweep; They never turn their backs to fly, They win the victory or die. Oh! may our boast forever be, Our noble tars upon the sea; The proudest names upon our crest, The gallant sailors of the West!

#### BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE

Party Machinery and its workings-The Office-seekers-Renunciation and Conversions-The Wilmot Proviso, and the duty of Southern Anti-Slavery Men at the present crisis-Exhortation to firmness and faithfulness.

BALTIMORE, September 27, 1847. The machinery of party politics may be considered fully in play here, at present. The election to come off in this State, on the 6th of October, is just of the character to enlist the feelings of those devoted patriots and friends of the dear people," the office-seekers! Besides delegates to the State Legislature for two years, and Members of Congress, there is a Governor to be chosen. In the hands of the successful competitor, whether the candidate of the Democrats, (Philip Francis Thomas,) or the candidate of the Whigs (William T. Goldsborough,) there will rest that mighty power of Governments-the appointing power.

Of course, each has very warm "friends!" These have an eye to the buttered side of their bread, and hence they are loud in their professions of "devotion to principle." It is at such unctures as the present, that renunciations and conversions" are to be looked for. A number of these have been announced in the papers already. Most of the changes are from the Whigs to the Democratic ranks. In view of the well-known seenness of the office-seeker's instinct, this fact would appear a favorable omen for "the Democ-

It may be interesting to you to be informed that your elaborate editorial on the powers of Congress over slavery in new territories has been the subject of lengthy comment in the "Clipper," whose editor surely deserves commendation for his frankness as to his opinions on all public topics, whatever may be the errors of his path, and the injury of his teachings. I need hardly tell you that he dissents from you in toto. I will quote the concluding portion of his article, refer-ring as it does to the questions of Maryland's est and duty with respect to the toiling slaves within her borders. It says:

within her borders. It says:

"Now, as new slave States are admitted, slaves will disappear from Maryland, and the institution of slavery be abolished. Slaves are now held, not so much from choice, as from necessity, in this State. And could they be removed from this State as fast as emancipated, we are satisfied that the institution of slavery would have a shortlived existence in Maryland. This whole subject should be examined with calmness and deliberation. Passion only tends to aggravate existing evils, and to introduce others of, worse tendency. The Wilmot Proviso has already proved a fruitful source of excitement, and the pressing it in Congress may be productive of serious consecutions. South will not quietly submit to Congress may be productive of serious consequences. The South will not quietly submit to what it deems to be an act of injustice. The difficulty can be compromised, and the harmony and future prosperity of the States require that it should be settled amicably."

Now, I protest solemnly against the selfish view of slavery in Maryland taken in the above extract! The removal of this curse from our own State is not removing it from our land; and they who are satisfied with such a partial result, have yet to learn the purpose of true Abolitionism. It aims to remove slavery from, not this or that State to remove slavery from, not this or that State merely, but from the entire country, from the world, because it involves crime and outrage upon Humanity! Were I satisfied with the selfish view of the "Clipper," I could readily favor the Maryland Colonization Scheme, whose purpose is to remove the colored race to Liberia, for the "benefit of the State"—meaning the interests of the white race only—which is the reason why the dominant power of the State, which is the slave power, is arrayed in favor of the scheme! But true Anti-Slavery first seeks justice for the oppressed, knowing that benefit will accrue therefrom to the oppressor, sooner or later. True Abolitionists are not willing to have the black race shifted from State to State, from Territory to Territory, for the convenience of the white race merely. They feel that the wrong and cruelty of the system will pel it to submit to the certain fate which awaits it within its present limits, over which alone the guarantees of the Federal Constitution can fairly be claimed. As a Marylander, I do not see the consistency of saying "hands off" to those who are supposed to aim at interference w.th slavery within the States, through the appliances of the General Government, while claiming the aid of the very same power for the protection of this "local institution?" And yet this is virtually the position of the pro-slavery men of the South Carolina school, whose blustering menaces the "Clipper" would have regarded to the extent of a total abandonment of the Proviso!

Anti-Slavery men of the South, and of Maryland particularly, my express exhortation is to you: it within its present limits, over which alone the

land particularly, my earnest exhortation is to you STAND FIRM! Be not carried away by ideas o party expediency, but, clinging firmly to the standard of Truth and Justice, let each vote his principles in every contest, or not vote at all! Let no act of ours, during the present national crisis, serve to excuse Northern recreancy, thereby to aid indirectly, as well as directly, in the further spread of the calamities and crimes of Slavery!

For the National Era. "OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG."

Dr. Bailey: I perceive that, in a letter I wrote you last month, during my last interim of labor upon my farm, the words above are inadvertently quoted as to convey to the reader a false im-

hough somewhat ambiguous motto.

I rejoice to say that I am one of those who go for my country, right or wrong, with all my heart; and I sincerely regret that other writers in your excellent paper, as well as myself, have intimated that they did not, and could not, adopt the above motto as the rule of their political action in all cases whatever. I presume they have done it, as I did, from haste, or want of due reflection; and that, on further consideration, they will see at once that they ought to make this motto their own, and that the Liberty party is the only party in the Union that can either truly adopt or act

in the Union that can either truly adopt or act upon such a sentiment, or even utter it without shame and confusion of face.

I suppose the plain, obvious, and intended signification of the above words is, that we will in all cases act and speak rox (i. e., for the good of) our country, whether that country is for the moment doing that which we deem to be right or wrong.

What there is our country? I will not say

country, whether that country is for the moment doing that which we deem to be right or wrong. What, then, is our country? I will not say that, "where liberty is, there is my country," though I trust that every American citizen, in whose veins flows one drop of the blood of his fathers, could, in truth, say this, with all his heart, should necessity require. But, what is our country? Surely not alone these mute hills and vales, these broad rivers and lakes, these dumb rocks and clods on which we tread; nor yet even all the bright and glorious forms of either animate or inanimate being by which we are surrounded—this glorious external heritage; these mighty and majestic exhibitions of varied beauty and power; these multitudinous, ever-busy milions of human beings, that career over this amphitheatre walled in by the two oceans—these might, indeed, well make up the idea of "my country," if given to many who dwell on the earth, but not to the American freeman. His idea is a far higher one. Glorious, tender, and ever-thrilling, as all these may be, there is a conception in the mind, a deep-rooted, undying sentiment in the soul of every true American freeman, that rises at once infinitely above all this, when he utters the words, "my country." It is that conception which he forms of perfect freedom, of absolute, everlasting justice, which the toil and agony of ages has attempted to elaborate, and which our fathers endeavored to embody and transmit to us through the civil and social institutions we enjoy. It is around these that the heart of the true freeman clings, as he utters the words, "my country." Our charters, constitutions, Congresses, magistrates, clings, as he utters the words, "my country." Our clings, as he utters the words, "my country." Our charters, constitutions, Congresses, magistrates, legislatures, laws; our countless public edifices, monuments, temples, spread over all the land, and even our armies and navies, are but the outward symbols, and memorials, and guardians, of that internal spiritual idea of everlasting freedom, everlasting justice, and everlasting peace, for the safety of which these all exist, and without which they are but one infinite mockery to God, and the most infernal, execrable, and hideous insult to man that earth and time ever saw.

most infernal, execrable, and hideous insult to man that earth and time ever saw.

In this matter of "our country," there is either a whole heart full of benevolence and blessing to all who dwell on the face of the earth, or there is a whole hell full of the meanest and most detestable hypocrisy and villany that ever disgraced either men or devils. When we Americans speak of "care country" was mean semething nurs and either men or devils. When we Americans speak of "our country," we mean something pure and glorious as angels' eyes ever beheld, or else we mean something more hypocritical, sordid, mean, and damnable, than the dirtiest corner of hell could ever contain, without abhorrence and disgust. When we say we are for our country, which of these, then, do we mean? The country of demagogues and devils, or the country of free-born Americans? Which, in fact, are we for? If we are in truth for the latter, then we are also as necessarily, at all times and in all places, laboring for those great and heaven-descended principles of everlasting truth and righteousness, on which

on which alone they can stand. And what are these? Ask the Declaration of Independence. Ask the Constitution, the fundamental law of the Ask the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land. Ask the Farewell Address of the great Father of his Country. Did these illustrious men know what an American citizen should mean by his country? They all utter but one voice, as different from the upstart cackling of the noisy demagogues of these times as the melody of the spheres is from the harsh grating of Milton's infearth bigger of the spheres is from the harsh grating of Milton's infearth. infernal hinges. Grant that they made some mis-takes (and they did make some most sad ones) in

their country in fixed compacts and institutions; still the true idea was in their hearts, and everywhere shines forth (though sometimes transiently obscured) in all the acts of their life. "We hold these truths," say they, "to be selfevident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalien-able rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Says the fundamental law on which all the institutions of our country rest—"We, the PEOPLE of the United States, in order to establish JUSTICE and secure the blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity, do or-

attempt to embody the essential spirit of

dain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, prayed that ours might be "the glory of recommending this liberty to the appliance, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it," and enjoined upon us, as an essential means to this end, "to promote virtue and morality as the foundation of popular government at home; to observe good faith and justice toward all nations; to cultivate peace and harmony with all." The prevalence, then, of universal liberty, jus

tice, virtue, and peace, are the great and sole ends for which our fathers created, organized, and es-tablished those institutions, laws, and social com-pacts, which alone give the peculiar grace and glory to the idea of country, in the mind and heart of every true American. With these sentiments and these principles burning, and thrilling, and glowing in the hearts of twenty millions of freemen around him, he would find his country on the sands of Arabia or on the great desert of Sahara, should we all be driven in exile there in their deglowing in the hearts of twenty millions of freemen around him, he would find his country on the sands of Arabia or on the great desert of Sahara, should we all be driven in exile there in their defence; but, without these, he could find no country for him even in Paradise. The shave of the despot or the tool of the demagogue may act for his country, or at least for what he calls his country, when the shades of the shades of the same despot or the tool of the demagogue may act for his country, or at least for what he calls his coun-try, whenever and wherever he does the bidding

good-whether they are right or wrong? are we not all equally bound to act for all men who dwell on the face of the earth, whether right or wrong? So said and so did the Redeemer of men. Surely, then, we should act for our country, for our fellow-citizens, for the security and try, for our fellow-citizens, for the security and defence of the glorious heritage bequeathed us by our fathers, whether our contemporaries are in any matter in the right or in the wrong.

But what are all these men about who at this it ime pretend to adopt this motto as their rule of political action? Are those who support this war, with the confession on their own lips that it is most unjust and iniquitous, acting for or against their country? Is the son who bears on to the knife which his father, in a fit of insanity, is holding to his own throat, acting for his father? Is the daughter that presses harder the cup of sweetend poison to the mother's lips acting for her mother? Is the father that adopts and defends all the vices of hisson, who swears when he swears,

all the vices of his son, who swears when he swear lies when he lies, steals when he steals, mur-ders when he murders, and applauds and extols him in all things, acting for his THE NATIVE FARMER. Jacksonville, Illinois, August 16, 1847

## CONVENTIONS.

We can devote this week but brief space to various Liberty Conventions.

LIBERTY MEETING IN COLUMBIANA, OHIO. September 11. Jacob Heaton, of Salem, was nomnated for Senator, Daniel McCurdy, same place, or Representative.

"The Convention passed a resolution declaring The Convention passed a resolution declaring that it would support no candidates but those who go in favor of Total Abstinence, (from intoxicating liquors, we presume,) in connection with Liberty principles."

IBERTY CONVENTION IN THE TWELFTH DIS-TRICT, OHIO. Met at Johnston, Licking county, on the 10th. Called to order by G. W. Ells. Spencer Wright hosen chairman. G. W. Ells, W. B. Jarvis, and Benoni Dickerman, were appointed delegates to the National Convention. The following, among

other resolutions, were passed: " Resolved, That our delegates to the National Liberty Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to use all honorable means to induce the Convention to postpone the nomination of President and Vice President, till May or June, 1848. But, if not successful, to act in harmony with the

"Resolved, That we earnestly enjoin upon our Liberty friends the importance of appointing com-mittees of vigilance, in all the school districts in the State, where a sufficient number of Liberty voters reside to constitute an efficient committee, whose duty it shall be to extend the moral and whose duty it shall be to extend the moral and political principles of our party, by circulation of tracts, documents, and newspapers, advocating our principles; and, on the second Tuesday of October next, see that every Liberty voter in their respective districts is at the polls, and supplied with tickets that embody the principles of 'equal and exact justice to all men.'

"Resolved, That we heartily commend brother H. H. Sperry, for the self-sacrificing spirit evinced by him in establishing and sustaining an efficient Liberty paper in Cincinnati; and we hereby pledge him our cordial co-operation in farther presecution of his noble and generous enterprise."

A County Convention was held just before the

A County Convention was held just before the

District Convention, at which W. W. Bancrof was nominated for representative.

LIBERTY CONVENTION OF THE SECOND DIS-TRICT, OHIO.

Met at Harveysburg, September 18. Eli Me regor called to the chair. Delegates were apointed to the Buffalo Convention, and they were nstructed as follows:

instructed as follows:

"Whereas, in placing a candidate before the people for the office of Presidency, we aim to secure the votes of all conscientions opposers of slavery; and as we think the action of the coming Congress will have an important bearing on the next Presidential election—therefore,

"Resolved, That our delegates to the Buffalo Convention be instructed to vote for a postponement of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency until the spring of 1848.

"Resolved, That, from long acquaintance with S. P. Chase, of Cincinnati, we regard him as being eminently qualified to be the standard bearer of the Liberty party in 1848; and we hereby present his name to the public and to the Liberty Convention, for nomination—pledging ourselves, should he be nominated, to give him our cordial and hearty support." and hearty support."

LIBERTY MEETING IN HIGHLAND COUNTY, O. Met at Hillsborough, 16th September. Col. F. Rogers in the chair. Dr. A. Campbell, of Ripley, was nominated for Congress; Gen. W. McIntyre, for State Senator; Dr. Zimri Hussey, for Repreentative. The meeting passed the following res-

" Resolved, That a committee of Twenty-Five Thousand voters be appointed, to demand, at the polls, on the second Tuesday of October next, why the Whigs of Ohio, with a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature, did not repeal the Black Laws." LIBERTY MEETING IN WOODSTOCK, OHIO.

LIBERTY MEETING IN WOODSTOCK, OHIO.

"A portion of the Liberty men of the counties of Champaign and Union, met at Woodstock, on the 11th of September, and organized by appointing E. Cranston chairman, and L. Rathbun secretary. Jacob R. Ware, of Mechanicsburg, received the nomination for Representative.

"The Convention appointed four delegates to the Buffalo Convention, with power to fill vacancies, if there should be any who could not attend, out of the number.

"A majority of the Convention were in favor of the Buffalo Convention postponing the nomination of President and Vice President until some time next spring, though a respectable minority were in favor of nominating this fall."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (O.) LIBERTY CONVENTION. nominated for Senator, James Tousley for Rep-

the institutions of our country were founded, and resentative. Mr. Wade reported some resolutions, which were adopted-among others, the follow-

> ing: " Resolved. That the only party worthy of the support of honest freemen, is the one whose car-dinal principle is to give to all men their inalien-

able rights. "Resolved, That we have no confidence in either the 'Wilmot Proviso' doctrines of the Democrate, or the 'No Territory' doctrines of the Whigs, as remedies for the evils of Slavery.

"Resolved, That there is but one remedy for the evil of Slavery under the Federal Government, and that is, by multiple over the Federal Government, and that is, by putting out Pro-Slavery, and putting in Anti-Slavery law makers and law executors."

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

BALTIMOBE, September 28. Flour.—The supply light. Howard street brands, \$5.62; City Mills, \$5.37 a \$5.50. Rye flour, \$4.12. Corn meal, \$3 Grain.—The receipts unusually light. Prices up, and tending upwards. Sales of good to prime red wheat at \$1.08 a \$1.17; ordinary to good, \$1 a \$1.08; white, \$1.25 a \$1.35. White corn, 58 a 60 cents; yellow, 60 a 62 cents. Rye, 73 a 75 cents. Oats, 35 a 45 cents—some choice lots a few cents higher.

Beef Cattle.—Ranging from \$2 a \$2.87 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$5.50 nett, and avereging about \$2.43

gross.

Hogs.—Sales at \$6.50 a \$7, and in good request.

Provisions.—Prime pork, \$10, cash; mess, \$13, 4 months.

Nothing doing in beef. Bacon—shoulders, 8 a 6 1-4 cents; sides, 8 1-4 a 8 1-2 cents; prime hams, 11 cents; 300 School-oy's family hams, 12 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28. Flour scarce; holders are somewhat above the views of buyers—they are offering to sell at §6.75, without finding purchasers. Corn meal is held at §3 per barrel.

The receipts of grain are very light. Reds, good to prime, nominally, \$1.15 a \$1.20; white, \$1.30 a \$1.40. Nothing doing in corn. Sales of oats at 39 a 41 cents. Rye, 78 cents.

NEW YORK, September 27.

The market for flour is steady, and the demand is good, at \$4 a \$5.12 1-2. New wheat—Genesee, \$6.87 1-2; Orange, \$6.81 1-4; Western, \$5.69 a \$6.75; old Western, \$5.50 a \$6.75; Petersburg, \$6.5 Georgetown, Battimore, &c., nominally, \$5.75 a \$6.
Sales of 1,500 bags meal, for the East, at \$2.56 1-4. Rye

Receipts of flour, 10,000 barrels. Corn, 15,000 bushels. Wheat, 4,500 bushels. Oats, 1,500 bushels. Genese flour is selling at \$5.75 a \$5.87 for old and new wheat. Corn is brm, but not active—mixed sells at 62 cents, and flat yellow at 64 cents.

13-All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

The Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

any post office.

To Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher. Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltim s duly authorized to procure advertisements fo this paper. Agents and others, in sending names, ar requested to be very particular, and have each let-ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

County, and the State.

3 Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadella, 18 Agents of the same of the Post Office, delphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

certificates or deposite.

The Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys n which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, is all cases, forward the money with the names, so as Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his sub-scription, it is immediately passed to his credit, and a receipt therefor sent in his paper. If those

who pay do not receive in a res

receipts from this office, they are requested to notify the publisher, stating the time when and to We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the county, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county.

names of subscribers till we ascertain the county.

Let every name be distinctly written.

3 In transcribing names, it is probable that
errors have occurred. Our friends are requested
to notify us in such cases, that they may be imme-

diately corrected.

TWe invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en

eavor to send st	ich de	mk!	oills :	as ar	e at t	he lowe
iscount:						
Washington,	D. C.	. :			Par.	
Baltimore			-		Par.	
Philadelphia			-	-	Par.	
New York cit	y	-	-	-	Par.	
New York Sta	ate		-	-	3/ p	er ct. di
New England	-			-	1/0	do.
New Jersey					3/4	do.
Eastern Penns	sylva	nia	-		37	do.
Western Pen	nsylv	ania		-	136	do.
Maryland			-	-	1/2	do.
Virginia					3/4	do.
Western Virg	ginia			-	11/2	do.
Ohio -		-		- 1	21/4	do.
Indiana -		-	-	- 1	21/4	do
Kentucky	-				21/4	do.
Tennessee	-		-	-	31%	do.
Michigan		-	-	-	3	do.
Canada -	-	-	-	-	5	da

L. P. NOBLE, Publisher. DOMESTIC SEMINARY, Clinton, N. Y.—The subscriber will open, on the 16th day of September, the above institution, in the buildings formerly occupied by him as a seminary for young ladies. Special attention will be given to the health, habits, and manners of the pupile, as well as to their intellectual and moral improvement. Able teachers will be employed, and a high character maintained in all those respects which reader an institution attractive to young ladies seeking a superior education, and to parents who are solicitous for the highest welfare of their children. Circulars furnished on application.

H. H. KELLOGG, Sept. 30.—3w Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES. SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

New Series of Reading Books, by Joshua Leavitt, and they of Leavit's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWE I'T & CO., 23 Cornhill, Bookseller's Row, Boston, have in course of publication one of the most valuable and elegant series of Readers for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the educators of youth. They will be comprised in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or First Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages 18mo, elegantly illustrated with numerous designs by Mallory, printed on new type and superior paper, and bound in full cloth, with gilt sides, making a servicesble, elegant, and attractive book for a child.

The Second Book, or Leavit's Easy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for twenty years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work, with a new Introduction. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its predecessors. The present edication is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a volume of 180 pages 18mo.

The Third Reader is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but more advanced, intended for older scholars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken, in the selection of pieces, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, dull, prosy, uninteresting text book. This volume is a 12mo of 240 pages, printed and contains pieces of a still higher character han those in the preceding books. The author has studiously avoided the introduction into this volume of extracts from elaborate essays, speeches, dissertations, &c., and has aimed to meet the wants of the scholars in our common schools, and contains pieces of a still higher characte

nority were in favor of nominating this fall."

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

March 4—Im March 4—I

For the National Era. RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE, BY PATTY LEE.

THE CITY COUSIN. CHAPTER IV. Oh! there is need of patient faith and vigorous effort in view of the painful disparities of life! There is need of Johns, with loins girt about with strong hope for humanity, to cry in the social wilderness, and equalize the burdens that are crushing down the upward tendencies of that are crushing down the upward tendencies of many of the sons and daughters of earth. How many "mute inglorious Miltons" there are in the world; for the odium of the criminal at-taches to the rags of poverty and the hard hands of toil. True, something of the spirit which dic-tated the "I also am a painter," has made beauti-ful on the mountains of sunshine and laurel the feet of the few! but oh how many, whose names

feet of the few! but oh how many, whose names are "spelled by the unlettered Muse," have perished in the dust and mire by the way!

If woman could be made aware of and faithful to her high responsibilities, I, for one, should look for mighty achievements. But her character is so frivolous, (I speak of the mass,) that I almost forgive Lady Montague for saying that her only consoleting for height aware was that she would consolation for being a woman, was, that she would not have to marry one. Many, very many, who belong to the better class of society, waste sympathy, that might find worthier vent, in whining pathy, that might have votated, a warming over the sickly pages of sentiment; or, if real misfortune claims their attention, it must be that which involves the necessity of parting with a harp or a piano. Oh! there are tears for such reverses; but alas! for those who never had a

nid Mr. Fairbank, who having drank no whiskey during the day, was in better humor than usual, "yes, I can take Lily, if she wants to go; but I shall take the calf; though, as for the matter of that, two calves can go as well as one So saying, he whirled the wheel of his market cart briskly round, to test the sufficiency of tar cart briskly round, to test the sufficiency of tar on the axle, and laughed outright at his own wit-ticism. I believe, reader, that I have not de-scribed the individual on the tapis, and I shrink from the task, for I have no faculty of giving iden-tity to my characters. "He was a man, take him for all in all, upon whose like" you may have looked a thousand times; and when I tell you that he was about forty years of age, of small stature, growing something gray, and a little bald, with face deeply sunburnt, and little twinkling gray eyes, shaded with yellow, set far under shaggy brows, you must fill up the picture. Though open and vivacious, he never won confidence; there and vivacious, he never won confidence; there was something about him that awoke emotions of fear and hatred. If his wife loved him, it must rear and natred. If his wife loved him, it must have been with the fascination of the bird for the serpent. But, whatever prompted, no wife was ever more punctual in the performance of duty, as was exemplified on the present occasion, in the many little preparations she made for the departure of husband and child. The great drab coat and blue cassimere trowsers were carefully brushed and hung by the fire, and such articles brushed and hung by the fire, and such articles selected from Lily's scanty wardrobe as were deemed most fitting for her visit to the city. The white dress, carefully washed and ironed, was tied up in a bright-colored cotton handkerchief, with her Sunday slippers and pink necklace, and laid on an unpainted hickory chair, the post of which was garnished with her little straw hat, trimmed tests all with her cate of the control of the contr which was garnished with her little straw hat, trimmed tastefully with blue satin ribbon. Preparations were made for a cup of hot coffee at day-break, and the family retired to rest. Now, the going to town to spend a week, was an event in the life of Lily, and, consequently, she was all awake when her father, touching her arm lightly, said the moon was south, and they had best be

starting.

The being parted from her child a week was to the fond mother a sore trial; but the pale-ness of Lily's cheek and the apathy of her manner alarmed her, and the visit to an aunt manner alarmed her, and the visit to an district in the city was determined on as a sort of restorative. Did you ever live in the country, and probably not. Well, go to market, reader? Probably not. Well, sister Millie was telling me a little incident relative to her going, the other day, over which I laughed till the tears came. Seeing a good sort laughed till the tears came. Seeing a good sort of man giving away beer, as she supposed, in her childish simplicity, she resolved to have a draught, and, screwing up her courage to the sticking place, approached, took up a glass, and, draining it of its contents, was turning away, when the good man, seizing her by the shoulder, exclaimed, "My little girl, you had best pay for that beer!" (Heaven only knows," she added, "with what consternation I gave him all the money I had, thereby depriving myself of many little treasures fancy had pictured. But oh! the remorse and shame! There is many a convict in the State's prison who never suffered so." Poor Millie! It must have been a mortifying circumstance, for she kept it even from me, with whom she is in the habit of thinking aloud, for ten years!

Never did lover adjust the mantle of his mistress with more tenderness than did Mrs. Fairbank the shawl of her daughter, as she seated herself on the straw spread over the bottom of the cart, and took carefully into her lap a basket,

Never did lover adjust the mantle of his mis-tress with more tenderness than did Mrs. Fair-bank the shawl of her daughter, as she seated herself on the straw spread over the bottom of the cart, and took carefully into her lap a basket, containing a dozen of eggs, and a pound of the sweetest and goldenest butter, designed as a pres-ent for the aunt whom she was to visit. A week ent for the aunt whom she was to visit. A week seemed to her a long time, and she almost wished she was not going, as her mother vanished with the flickering candle, and the little gray pony, giving a farewell neigh to the companion left behind, trotted briskly off.

In listening to stories of early times, and watching the lamps of the fireflies, and the cold splendor of the far-off stars, the time wore by, till the faint streaks of light in the distant east, gradually deepening into crimson, announced the

ually deepening into crimson, announced the coming of day. And the blue mists of the river, coming of day. And the blue mists of the river, curling upward over the green and wooded hiltops in a thousand fantastic shapes, and the many spires, lifting their crosses to the sky, and eloquently telling of the clime where the song of the worshipper is never still, were presently, in the gray light of the morning, distinctly visible. Then came the confusion of tongues, the jostling and pushing and shrewd calculation that help to make up. The humand stire of this dispersion between the confusion of the still and the still a state of the still as seal that the still are sold the still as the sti make up "the hum and stir of this dim speck that men call earth."

en call earth."
Alas! for the unsophisticated Lily! Her heart Alas! for the unsophisticated Lily! Her heart misgave her sadly, as she found herself, languid and debilitated, with a little bundle in one hand, and the basket containing the eggs and butter in the other, and three dollars, more than she ever had before, and all the calf had brought, carefully tied in the corner of her handkerchief, standing alone on the pavement fronting a three-story brick house in one of the most fashionable and densely populated streets of the city. Her heart, I say, misgave her, and she looked after her father, as he rattled away in their little cart, with feelings of sadness and longing, as Longfellow says—but some-thing akin to pain, I presume, and resembling sor-row much more nearly than the mist resembles rain. After many fruitless efforts, she succeeded in opening the gate, for she chose the alley entrance opening the gare, for she chose the alley entrance in consequence of not knowing how to ring the bell; and, after knocking timidly some time, the door was opened by the girl, who, having waited a sufficient time for her to make known her errand,

a sufficient time for her to make known her errand, demanded, rather rudely, what she wanted.
"To know if my aunt is home," said Lily.
"Your aunt?" said the menial; "Mrs. Miller, if you mean her, is in her own room."
"Tell her, if you please, that I—that Lily Fairbank is here." "Mortimer," continued the servant, without offering the poor girl a chair, "go up stairs, and

tell your ma."
"Sha'n't!" replied that promising specimen of

"Sha'n't!" replied that promising specimen of humanity—a boy of some five years, with a very fat face, very white hair, and very prominent blue eyes. So saying, he commenced thumping lustily on a little miniature drum, fastened about his neck after the most approved manner. Over the mantel was suspended, perhaps to foster a love of military glory in the little hope, a picture of Napoleon, mounted on his war charger, and in just about the attitude we suppose him to have been in when he said, "Is the route practicable?"

"I don't like you," said our little hero, approaching the shrinking Lily, and hitting with his drumstick her ungloved hand, red and chilled with recent exposure. "I don't like you; you got Ingen hands; you got ugly faded old frock! My sister's got prettier frocks than you have."

Painfully aware of, her position, Lily writhed under the unfeeling criticisms of her city-bred cousin. The room in which she was, though plainly furnished, contrasted so forcibly with her own rude home, that the little composure she had left well nigh deserted her. At length, after a long half hour, "that was eternity to thought," a footstep was heard on the stairs, and Lily found herself in the presence of her stately relation, whose cold salutations by no means accorded with the reception she had hoped for. Mrs. Miller was a portly, red-faced woman of about thirty-seven, of a deep yellow color, in her cap, slippers down at the heels, with stockings that had been white, lying in folds and wrinkles over a very stout ankle, and a black silk dress, with fringes at the bottom, holes at the elbows, and grease-spots in front, besides two front teeth of clearer and more beautiful appearance than their neighbors.

"Mary, why don't you remove the breakfast things?" she said, petulantly, as she seated herself.
"Because (was the reply) I thought, may be, your visiter would like.

self.

"Because (was the reply) I thought, may be, your visiter would like a cup of coffee, she's rid so fur, and the morning air so cold, like, too."

"You thought?" iterated the lady—an expression, by the way, for which I have no particular

fancy—"some folks think a great deal." And turning to Lily, she continued: "You have had breakfast, of course." The answer was, of course, in the affirmative, and the cutlet and the fragrant beverage, that would have

cutlet and the fragrant beverage, that would have been so grateful, were carried away.

Mrs. Miller, the sister of Mrs. Fairbank, had married, early in life, a journeyman carpenter, who, by diligently twisting and screwing, found himself, at the age of forty, in possession of what is termed a handsome property, and its almost never-failing attendant, a realizing sense of its importance, which last feeling was shared most liberally by her who was bound to love, serve, and obey him.

obey him.

But Gabriella, the eldest daughter, what shall I say of her? About ten o'clock, she crept languidly down stairs, in shocking dishabille, her light frizzly hair twisted and tortured in bits of light frizzly hair twisted and tortured in bits of newspaper, and her countenance about as expressive as a pan of milk, leaving her bed unmade, and a modern novel under her pillow. Her hands were beautiful models for a sculptor, and they were certainly good for nothing else, unless to thrum the piano, of which she was very fond. She could most effectively sing, "Remember me whene'er you sigh!" especially with one of those users of perfumes and sayers of soft things, denominated a genteel beau, arranging the leaves of her music-book.

"Oh! ma, what shall I do?" exclaimed Gabriella, escaping as soon as possible from Lily, "that girl has come to stay a week. I am sure if I looked as countrified as she does, I'd stay where I

looked as countrified as she does, I'd stay where a belonged!" Then, spreading a slice of bread at the closet, she ejaculated, "What good butter! I wish they'd sent us more of it."

"Yes, it is very nice," said the mother, who sat with her feet on the stove-hearth, and a cross, fat baby in her arms, that was nursing with all the zest of a sucking-pig, "but how distressing, to think of the mortifications we shall be subjected to the theorem. We need not tall folks she's a relaharp, Heaven bless them, for they have no human to. However, we need not tell folks she's a rela

tion, you know."
"She must have overheard us," whispered Ga briella, bending over her mother, as she returned from the dining-room, where she had been adding honey to her bread, "she is crying like a booby!" "Lily, my love," said Mrs. Miller, that after-noon, "if you want to shop any, Gabriella will go out with you."

go out with you."

The poor girl had entirely forgotten the three dollars, but, thus reminded, she felt obliged to accept the proffered kindness, inasmuch as she could not find the way about town alone. Poor girl! her dress never seemed so short and narrow as it did in contrast with the full long skirt of her cousin; and her slippers, though polished with the soot from the tea-kettle, did not look like Gabriella's. But the frest, innocent countenance beneath the ample straw hat was far lovelier than powder and artificials and ribbons could

"You may wear my old gloves, and take ma's parasol," said Gabriella, extending them as they were about to start; but the manner was so patronizing, that Lily's lip quivered as she silently accepted the offer, lest a refusal might further mortify the pride of her relative.

After turning over various pieces of goods, from which Gabriella uniformly selected such as

came not within the compass of Lily's means, she exclaimed, tossing her head, "I believe you don't know what you want!" and glided to the farther end of the counter, where she commenced a tete

a-tete with the clerk.
"You live in the country?" said the shopman who was waiting upon Lily. "By Jove, I always liked the country girls. Truth, miss, 'pon my honor; and," added he, lowering his voice, "if I had a kiss of those rosy lips, I should feel none the worse.

Lily took up her parcel in silence, and, turning indignantly from her friend, and her friend's friends, found herself alone in the streets of the great city.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] For the National Era. RECORDS OF A GOLD PEN. A KIND SLAVEHOLDER.

Some may cry out immediately, "Impossible Some may cry out immediately, "impossible! A kind slaveholder is a contradiction in terms." So it is, in a certain degree. I will admit, that however kindly the slave may be treated as a slave, however kindly the slave may be treated as a slave, yet the mere deprivation of his liberty is an act of cruelty, compared with which the infliction of stripes is nothing. To crush the soul is worse, infinitely worse, than to whip the body. There are some slaveholders, however, who have probably never reflected upon the subject as they should have done, and therefore are not aware of the crushts.

whom were field hands, the rest being chiefly children. He had no children of his own, and both himself and wife appeared to be truly devoted to the little slaves, who, despite their color and their woolly heads, were at home in the parlor and the dining room, and were treated with all the kindness and affection which parents are wont to show towards their children. This gentleman told me that he had once been a poor man. He was accustomed to work, and he knew what hard work was, and therefore could sympathize with his slaves. He commenced life as a day laborer. Then he became an overseer, and managed a large plantaand therefore could sympathize with his slaves. He commenced life as a day laborer. Then he became an overseer, and managed a large plantation, by kind treatment, and the substitution of horse power or machinery for human labor, whenever this could be done. Both master and slaves were pleased with their overseer, and he received extra pay. In a few years the master died, and the overseer purchased a portion of the plantation, chiefly on credit. By industry and good management on his part, and kind treatment of his slaves, he has made his land produce far more than the adjoining lands, and has paid for his place, so that he is now worth about twelve thousand dollars. His mules, and cows, and other stock, are all well fed. He says that his desire is to make everything comfortable around him, by feeding them well, and furnishing them with comfortable quarters. The same disposition is manifested toward his slaves. In the summer season, he always gives them two hours at dinner time, so that all hands lie down and take a nap. This refreshes them, and they work with willing hearts and energetic hands. I spoke with him in relation to the extension of slavery into Texas, and its probable extension into Mexico. He deplored it exceedingly, and expressed his entire concurrence in the principle embodied in the Wilmot Proviso; and added, moreover, that many slaveholders in Virginia would emancipate their slaves. If they were not ciple embodied in the Wilmot Proviso; and added, moreover, that many slaveholders in Virginia would emancipate their slaves, if they were not compelled to take them out of the State. I judged from his remarks that he was anxious to make his slaves as comfortable as possible for the present; and that, as soon as the law can be changed, or as soon as he can do it without subjecting his slaves to seizure and sale, he will emancipate them. In his will, also, he will probably make provision for them.

them. This man was not a professor of religion; but the whole treatment of his slaves and the management of his place contrast too favorably with the conduct of some of his neighbors who make a loud profession. I was very much pleased with him, and I have no doubt that a little more light on the subject would make him a hater of the very relation of slavery—an active, consistent, thorough-going Abolitionist.

G. P.

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RECORDS OF A GOLD PEN" Political literature is a very different thing from Political literature is a very different thing from polite literature. It consists mainly of stump speeches, of poetry, and of obituary notices. Politicians are wont to be exceedingly eloquent on the stump. Not only is every muscle of the body made to do its part towards moving the audience, but the organs of language, constructiveness, marvellousess, ideality, and sublimity, are stimulated to perform their functions with such wonderful energy, that the hearer becomes lost for a time to self and self-respect, and is almost ready to exclaim, "the gods have come down to dwell with men." Longinus never met with sentences of such surpassing sublimity as abound in the speeches of our modern stump orators.

The poetry of politicians is unique. All nine of the Muses must be present with the writers, and render considerable assistance; for mere mortals could not produce such lofty strains. I fear that few readers will be able to appreciate the ex-

that four readers will be able to appreciate the ex-quisite melody and the sublime imagery of the following, which is found in a late number of the Philadelphia Sun; but the study of good model will improve the taste.

GENERAL TAYLOR. GENERAL TATLO.

Old "Rough and Ready" can't be beat,
He never yet did make retreat,
But straight ahead he always went,
Unto the place that he was sent. On Palo Alto's classic plain, Scores of Mexicans were slain, And General La Vega now admits, The Yankee "TAYLOR" gave 'em PITS He never stopp'd for "plate of soup," But hurried on to head the troop; The foes behind were not his care, For those in front he did prepare. Now, President he'll surely be; On this the people all agree;

No opposition can be started, Against a man so noble-hearted The hero of the Rio Grande
Will run like lightning through the land;
And every man, both young and old,
Will rally for old Zackey bold!

e years ago (in 1839) I met with a ge written by a negro trader. It should certainly be published in connection with the above. Milton, Byron, Burns, and Moore, may die, and their writings be as though they had not been; but the authors of these two effusions must be more than rtal, and will live forever. From the Natchez Courier JACKSON'S VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS.

BY J. RUDISILL, Auctioneer, of Vicksburg, who went to New Orleans General Jackson. General Jackson to Orleans is bound His last visit to that battle ground His head is white hes near four score His memrys lasting on that shore Vicksburg and Natchez companies turned out And on fine boats moved all about The drums they beat the cannons roar He was hailed and cheered from every shore

Steamers Vicksburg and Clarksville lashed toge And although we had some foggy wether The boats the raised their flags up high Thares General Jackson passing by To tell all that on the eight I see Will take a smarter man than me The vessels moved the cannons roar While thousands crowded on the shore The city companies the all turned out And with Fine musick marched all about To the state house the marched the General there Then marched him to the public square Galleries fild with ladies for a mile All finely dresd and with a smile The bells the rang the pidgeons flew And cannons roard there not a few Sixty seven steamboats lay at shore Ships and steamboats made their can

The like we never seen before Nor be seen again on Orleans shore These two poems will serve to illustrate that department of Political Literature in which the fuses are interested.

Muses are interested.

I am not able, just now, to lay my hand upon a specimen of stump eloquence; but the following is a peculiarly rich specimen of the remaining department of Political Literature, which consists of obituary notices. To a person unaccustomed to refined rhetorical flourishes, and to the use of language in its most exalted sense, some portions may not be easily understood. But whenever the may not be easily understood. But whenever the reader shall be able to comprehend the writer's meaning, he will find a peculiar treat. It was written a few days previous to the military fune-ral in honor of General Jackson.

U. S. NAVY YARD AND STATION

U. S. NAVY YARD AND STATION.

PHILABLPHIA, June 18, 1845.

The Commanding Officer of the Station promulgates the present General Order, awarding honor to the obsequies of Andrew Jackson, and requires that it be strictly recognised by all attached to the command. The death of the sage of the Hermitage is a melancholy bereavenent, and to acknowledge the visitation of Divine Providence is the becoming duty of those who are at all times dependent upon Hismeroy. The virtues of the deceased are closely identified with the liberty of our country, and his memory will be as perpetual as its existence endures. In all the chequered scenes of life, his carer has been marked with evidences of distinction, such as must ever follow the footsteps of the just and brave; and whether in the field or cabinet, he possessed alike the confidence of the people, as an honest statesman and an intrepid soldier. It has become the painful duty of the Commander of this Station to publish the General Order, and participate in its most solemn performance. To have lost a personal friend, with whom in intimate association more than a quaster of a century, witnessed the growth and expansion of the blessings of freedom, is a calamity that bears heavily upon the occasion. The tribute of friendship requires the remark, that, connected together in duties, both civil and military, affords the knowledge that the world has not witnessed a more sincere patrict—one whose feelings were ever prompted by faithfulness in friendship, and an entire devotion to the best interests of his country.

Jesse D. Elliott, Commanding.

For the National Era. AN APPEAL. BY TIMOTHY STOW.

BRISTOL CENTRE, ONTARIO Co., N. Y., September 30, 1847. To the members of the Liberty party in the U. States: DEAR FRIENDS: As the Buffalo Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President, to be supported by the Liberty party in the fall of 1848, is near at hand, I wish to open my heart to you in relation to the course which should, in that Convention, be pursued by the friends of the the command on a received and any tree freedom, to be supported by the Liberty party in the fail of 1818, is near at land, I wish to open my head that I am one of the open when the tree of the content affect to despise this new combination; but he who thinks it can be broken into fragments, and scattered to the winds, is destined to have the blight of disappointment come over his expectations. That League will live longer than the heads and hands that now oppose or sustain it shall think and act for the reformation of mankind. It is substantially based on the great principles of eternal truth; and the more seriously and thoroughly me examine these principles, the more they will be convinced that they are of divine origin, and strikingly adapted to secure the highest political interests of mankind. Fellow-citizens, read the address issued by the Macedon Lock Convention. It is a document of great worth; a document that does honor to the age in which we live; and which, if adopted by the Liberty party, would give it a position and an influence for good, beyond those ever acquired by any political party since the Christian Era dawned upon our world that expected the position and an influence for good, beyond those ever acquired by any political party since the Christian Era dawned upon our world the heads of the liberty man in the United States. It is a light, which he needs to illumine his pathway, at this mortant crisis in the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement in this land. It is the deep and serious interests of civil government to a power movement of matter can accomplish, which has ensirely address, they would have done more for the illumination of your middle interests and responsibilities of covernment, betrays and the glory of your country, and of mankind riched their columns. Let me assure you, fellow-citizens, that you are not prepared to select delegates for the anticipated Convention at Buffalo until you have carefully perused that noble document. You cannot act intelligently and safely for the interests of the slave, or your country, and of mankind, in the absence of the light which that instrument affords. In refusing to take the ground recommended and urged in that address, you may shear off from the youthful head of the Liberty party those locks of giant strength, which alone qualify it to grapple successfully with the various forms of oppression in this country. Without the light of that address, you may perpetuate the division already commenced in the Liberty party—a division which, in the end, will prove fatal to the one-idea policy, and give to the League the control of the high destinies of this Union. I have said that that League would live. Yes, it will live. The more men examine its principles, and measures, and objects, the more will they see that its mission is divise and the reference of the nation, will find in their very selfishness prolific causes of alienation and a culpable ignorance of human nature. A man may have profound know-ledge of the subject of slavery, and yet be totally disqualified to wield the general powers of the Constitution for the good of the country; just as often, clergymen can be found, who, though capable of preaching admirable discourses on the Sabbath, are yet in relation to the daily activities and concerns of life but little wiser than children. Besides, it is a truism, that men are naturally selfish, and forget their own interests last. It will be so, except among the few, when the Liberty party comes into power. The great majority of its members will still be unconverted men, with their energies enlisted against slavery from selfish considerations or by the force of conscience merely; and if they come into power unenlightened in regard to the true policy the party should pursue, their attachment or opposition to the particular properties of the section of the section policy of the po

tructible foundations of eternal truth; or it would structible foundations of eternal truth; or it would have given it the opportunity of co-operating with them in one of the sublimest movements of the age, if truth be found shedding upon this enterprise its select and sanctifying influence. But where are you now? Groping in darkness at mid-day; ignorant of the irrefutable reasons and glorious truths of that imperishable document; and, consequently, ignorant of the duties which at this momentous crisis God and your country require at your

against of the duties which at this momentous crisis God and your country require at your hands. Alas! thousands of you will become pledged to pursue one specific course, before the needful light has marked out your true and safe patential light has marked out your true and safe pathway. The postponement of the Buffalo Convention till next spring might have prepared the way for the reunion of the two divisions of the Liberty party, on principles that would have led it onward to a triumph more auspicious and brilliant than has ever marked the career of any party since the world began. If, instead of the Buffalo Convention, Conventions should be held throughout the country, between this and the next spring, by the friends and opponents of progress; and if, with feelings of kindness, they should discuss the principles about which they are divided, the measure, I have no doubt, would do far more for the interests of truth and the welfare of the country than will be likely to ensue from the nomination of a Presidential candidate this fall. If any other candidate than Gerrit Smith is put in nomination, it will widen the breach between these two divisions of the friends of the slave. Do you think divisions of the friends of the slave. Do you think that the proselytes, which you are destined to gain from the Whig and Democratic parties will compensate for the loss of these old, deeply scarred, and never-routed veterans in humanity's service? You may look down upon them with the eye of contempt if was alost a you may say let them contempt, if you please; you may say, let them go; we will fill our ranks from other sources; but in the sequel you will find that this tried Spartan Band is of more consequence to your cause than all the recruits you will gain from Whig and Democratic banners. Fellow-citizens, I have a question of serious im

Fellow-citizens, I have a question of serious import to put to you. Do you mean, or do you not, to make the Liberty party a permanent party? We want a plain yes or no; for there are many of us, who are fixed in the purpose, that we will never return back to those profligate and incorrigible parties from which we have so recently emerged. Whoever in our ranks may wish to return to the political bondage to the slave power which these parties have so long and cheerfully endured, be assured that we, the great body of the voting Abolitionists in the State of New York, have long since ceased even to lust for the flesh pots of Egypt. We do not cast even a longing, lingering look back upon the profligate political associations we back upon the profligate political associations we have left. We have fled from them, as the aged patriarch fled from Sodom; and a voice, to whose authority we most cheerfully bow, cries audible as thunder in our ears, "Look not behind you as thunder in our ears, "Look not behind you; tarry not in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest ye be consumed." In reliance upon God's grace, we declare to you and to the wide world, that we will never return to those parties. They must come up to us, or political fellowship with them is forever abjured. Our course is onward to the land of promise, not backward to the thraldom of Goshen. And be assured, we shall kindly yet firmly demand of the Buffalo Convention a full and unequivocal declaration of their views in refirmly demand of the Buffalo Convention a full and unequivocal declaration of their views in relation to the permaneacy of the Liberty party. If the question be not fairly and frankly met, if the oracle of that Convention give an ambiguous response, it will shake the confidence of the working men in the Liberty party, in the integrity of its leaders, and in its capacity and trustworthiness for accomplishing the great objects which it has in view. If that Convention decline giving any answer, or if it ayow its purpose of keeping the answer, or if it avow its purpose of keeping the field only until it may seem a safe measure to commit the interests of the slave into the hands of the Whig or Democratic party, it will not be difficult to foretell what will be the effect of such a course on the integrity and prospects of the Liberty party. Thousands and tens of thousands will leave it, to join the Liberty League, because they find in its principles and obtained. League, because they find in its principles and objects the elements of permanency and strength, and because it is the only party pledged to give reality and prominence to the Divine idea of civil government. The Liberty party must declare itself to be a permanent party, if it would long attach to its banner the veteran yeomanry, who, with unblanched cheek and unfaltering nerves,

ranks of the Liberty party a spirit that would blow it into fragments, were these other questions to be pressed upon its consideration, when in the possession of the General Government. If Ger-rit Smith had adhered to the one-idea policy; if he had not declared what he would do; that, if elected President, he mould step beyond the narrow limits of one idea, and faithfully endeavor, according to his honest and enlightened convictions, to attend to all the concerns of a just Government, these editors would, if possible, have carried him by acclama-tion into the Presidential chair. TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN G. FEE.

To Dr. S. H. Cox, of New York: REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR: That number of the Era containing your letter to me did not come to hand, and I found your letter only by going out into one of the neighboring churches; hence this delay in rooty

ence this delay in reply.

Your letter was characterized by kindness and Christian courtesy; you say my previous communication was equally so, and I intend this shall not fall behind either. Such only is consistent with the spirit of Christ and that charity which "hopeth all things."

You say my charge upon you results from confounding into one two things that differ; at least, if this is not true, you are very sincere in your mistake, and claim the pity of my heart in your favor. The one I am willing to believe, and the other ready to grant; for my object was to show that, in your words as they spoken you had conthat, in your words, as then spoken, you had con-founded into one two things that differ. This we shall see when we come again to examine your

shall see when we come again to examine your words on that occasion.

You say your words at Cincinnati were substantially these: "The mere relation, in law, sustained of a slaveholder is not necessarily sin." Now, Doctor, you have certainly forgotten what were your words on that occasion. Your words on that occasion, as reported for the Watchman of the Valley, May 27, and which lies before me; as understood by one of the editors of the Watchman, who sat beside me when you uttered the words, and then briefly commented on them to me; as understood by other contributors to the Watchman who sat beside me when you uttered the words, and then briefly commented on them to me; as understood by other contributors to the Watchas understood by other contributors to the Watchman, and, as I learn, published by the National Press—are these: "The doctrine that the relation between master and slave, by law, is essential sin, is essential foolishness."

sin, is essential foolishness?"

These are precisely the words given in my first communication; for I relied not only upon memory, but was careful to note the words of the Watchman, which I had before me when I penned my first communication to you. Now, had you, on that occasion, simply said, the man who buys a on that occasion, simply said, the man who buys a slave for the purpose of emancipating him as soon as possible; had you said, as you have now substantially said, that the master does not in all cases commit essential sin, then there would not have been any controversy. But, whatever you may have meant, your words were different from the above. You said the relation that exists by law between meanter and due is not exceptial single. law between master and slave is not essential sin.

Now, what is this relation but slavery? The buyer is one object—the man bought, or the slave, is another. The relation which is created between

is another. The relation which is created between these objects by law is slavery. It is that relation in which, by law, one innocent man is compelled to be the property of another; is deprived of the right of personal ownership; of the right to worship his God as he pleases; of the right to the proceeds of his own labor; of the right to own the wife of his bosom and the child of his body; may be sold the minute after his purchase for the master's debts; or, in case of the master's immediate death, the slave may be distributed to unfeeling heirs. This relation is slavery, and you have death, the slave may be distributed to unfeeling heirs. This relation is slavery, and you have said it is "malum in se"—a sin in itself. Were you to buy a slave, no doubt you would free him; and you would wish the relation of slavery to cease the next minute after you should buy him. But this relation does not depend entirely upon your will, for the law holds the slave as your property, and were you involved, it would sell that man for your debts; it would hold him yet a slave, subject to all the liablities of property, until you could obtain a decree of court for his emancipation. Now, though you may be pure in your mocould obtain a decree of court for his emancipa-tion. Now, though you may be pure in your mo-tives, though you may be innocent, yet the rela-tion exists in despite of you; and the law, in cre-ating and perpetuating this relation, creates and perpetuates a relation which is sinful. And this relation is slavery.

That in your words at Cincinnati, there was a larged finance: that there was an "infirmity or in-

itself shall exist. "It will kill us, or we must kill it." But we may not kill a relation that is not sinful.

As to the point of consistency, if you understand by it that a man must always teach the same doctrine, and have the same practice, then I do not expect any uninspired man to have such consistency. I am free to say that I have changed my views and practice, in some respects, in regard to this question of slavery. And had you told us at Cincinnati that you had changed your views, and grown wiser, since the publication of your words in 1842, I should have headed my article differently. But you profess not to have changed your views on this subject, and yet your words teach opposite doctrines. But, respected brother, I am happy to know, for the sake of right-cousness and the cause of suffering humanity, that these words did not express your meaning; that you intended something different from what the press and people have understood you to teach. The grand object of my communication was not only to show that the sinfulness of slavery did not depend upon the intention of the master alone, but also to elicit from you such an explanation as should tear you from the lists of apologists for slavery, and place you walre in words at least, the charge of inconsistency could not be made.

There is one thing in relation to practice which

To THE LADIES.—Thomas H. SANFORD, southeas to delidered stables to the Children's Shones, of every description Ladies, Misses, and and mand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and and mand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and and mand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and the best cynides with some make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

This Soles.—Tip and Ties, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Clash, \$2.1.21 2.

This Noles.—I's additionable was a stable of the ladies f

say, in your adopted language, it is "malum in se;" and thus place you where, in words at least, the charge of inconsistency could not be made.

There is one thing in relation to practice which remains to be noticed. It is called forth by a remark in your late letter. You say you "find it necessary not to belong to any existing society or association of Abolitionists;" "that your conscience and judgment on such a theme as that of slavery must not be merged in a crowd." Now, did you not merge your name, judgment, and influence, into the biggest crowd of delegates the world ever saw? I mean the World's Christian Alliance, which met in London, little more than twelve months since. Did you not there, my brother, make "firm concord" with the brandy boys of England and slaveholders of America? And did they not take you by the hand, call you brother, and virtually say, "Doctor, you are not of those who keep their eye upon that passage in 1 Cor. v, 11, which says, 'I have written finto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a drunkard or an extortioner; with such an one, no, not to eat?" but upon that more liberal one, which (in reference to external forms) says, "I become all things to all men, that I might gain some." The press and people of the West greatly mistake your practice, if you did not merge your name and influence into a big crowd there, and one, too, which fellowships drunkenness and slavery. Now, Doctor, in fidelity I say it, you ought to explain your practice as well as your words. And, if I know my own heart and anything of the desires of other friends around me, we shall be just as glad to know that you do not intend to fellowship drunkards and slaveholders any more by your practice than you do to apologize for slavery by your words.

Yours, in Christ, John G. Fee.

From the same source we also learn-2. That in such cases the most happy effects may be produced by specific and timely explanation. Will the editors of Liberty papers try this thoroughly, up to October 20th, and then at Buffalo frankly talk over the matter? If they will do so, and if others will follow their example, we shall praise the Lord that we are one, more figure. shall praise the Lord that we are one, more firmly

combined than ever, to oppose oppression in all its Ithaca, N. Y., September 20, 1847.

MISS AUGUSTA M. BILLING, having taken a room on Ninth street, near E, intends to open a school on the first Monday in September, for the thorough instruction of Misses in all the branches of an English education. Miss B. will also, if required, give lessons in the Latin and

French languages. Her terms for English alone are from §4 to §8; for the ther languages there will be an additional charge. Sept. 16.—tfther languages there will be an additional charge.

Sept. 16.—et

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR
BOYS, Amherst, Massachusetts; Rev. J. A. Nush,
Principal.—The winter session of this school will commence
on Wednesday, November 3, and will continue till April
1, 1843—five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five.
Catalogues and circulars, containing, together with a list of
the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character,
plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing
the Principal, at Amherst, Mass. Sept. 16.—8t

A GENCY for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims before Congress and the different Departments of Government—Ponsions, Bounty Lauds, Balances of Pay due Officers
and Soldiers, Damages, &c.
Sept. 2. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

TREES.—Commercial Garden and Nursery of Parsons
of Co., Flushing, near New York.—This establishment
now covers an area of more than seventy acres, and the proprietors are enabled to furnish, on the most reasonable
terms, every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. During the past year,
their collection has been enriched by many novelties from
Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of amateurs. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. Catalogues
furnished gratis, on application by mail to the proprietors, or
personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

TREES.—Ex Woolens are and Mechiness in geodesic selection and selections of the proprietors, or
personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

The Proventile Reversed to the proprietors, or
personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

The Reverse of Reverse and Mechiness of the proprietors or
personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

The Reverse of the proprietors of the proprietors or personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

teurs. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. Catalogues furnished gratis, on application by mail to the proprietors, or personally at 10 Pine street, New York. Sept. 16.—5t

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No 2, for Woolens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decidedly in its praise. I have used it on wool of different grades, from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."

For sale by

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Pepper Hunger and Upholsterer, No. 96 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hauging and Upholstering, at the shortest notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms. April 29.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms as variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. Baltimore, April 22.

No. 31 Mattress of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Land Office, Julianey and Coursellor a Law, United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and enc

Fanatic 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 22.—tf

April 22.—tf

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor a 
Law, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Culvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and slipe of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Fillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked. April 29.—tf

W. P. SPENCER.

LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the A LOT OF GNNS, the targest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for each.

That in your words at Cincinnati, there was a lapsus lingua; that there was an "infirmity or infelicity of the expression;" that you intended only to say—"The mere relation, in law, sustained of a slaveholder is not necessarily sin," I am willing to grant, since your letter and explanation to me. But these were not your words on that occasion; and the only way in which I could judge of what you meant was by your words and actions. And I find that, when you said "the doctrine that the relation between master and slave, by law, was essential sin, was essential foolishness," the press and people understood you, as I did, to say that "slavery is not essential sin."

Now, the difference between this and your position in your late letter to me is material and practical. So long as the people understand from their reverend teachers that slavery is not essential sin, whe cannot expect them to feel that enslaving will endanger their souls, nor that slaveholders should be excluded from the church.

With this doctrine, that institution, whose "victims are men and women," whose "devastations kill beyond the tomb," will live preying upon the vitals of the church, so long as the church itself shall exist. "It will kill us, or we must kill it." But we may not kill a relation that is not sinful.

As to the point of consistency, if you under-

be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$2^{\circ}\$. April 22.

William B. Jarvis, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$2^{\circ}\$. April 22.

William B. Jarvis, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$2^{\circ}\$. April 22.

William B. Jarvis, Jun., Attorney and Counsetton at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syracuse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER, JOHN W. NORTH.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Endus street, opposite the Entaw House, Bultimore.—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office, &c. Scals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Paterns for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to order. Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Drawing.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Rotanic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 22 West Fratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

REMOVAL.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary Association, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce street, New York, where all persons having business with either of the Societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are respectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,
New York, May 17, 1347.

Office Agent.

New York, May 17, 1947.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Office Agent.

New York, May 17, 1947.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Office Agent.

New York, May 17, 1947.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Office Agent.

William Jean, bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayth. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Gild.

dings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62: 1-2 cents.

Argument on Secturiantism—by Gerrit Smith—an octavo pamphlet of 39 pages. Price 12: 12 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 36 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 82 cents.

No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

ttal.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American 8

For sale, as above, by WHJJAM HARNED

July 22. Spruce street, åg THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be
found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore,
prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subset TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscriber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand cast, and of good metal and finish; and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superjutend the properficient.

end) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing partment for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.

Jan. 7.

ROBERT TAYLOR Old type will be received in payment on the usual terna. Jan. 7.

PAUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING BEFOTS; awarded the gold and silver medials, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Missuachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 265 Baltimore, 276 Baltimore retreet; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpod, 32 Church street.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanser, Lockwnith, and Smith.

Paris, 127 Vieilie Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith Cin General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113 Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bella put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.

April 23.—tf

DALTHMORE DEPOSITORY for the agency and sale of rare and cheap Publications, No. 10 North street, Baltimore.—At this establishment, a variety of rare and cheap Books are for sale, among which are the following:

Fowler's Works—embracing his Phrenology, Hereditary Descent, Love and Parentage, Matrimony, Phrenological Guide, Animal and Mental Physiology, Mrs. Fowler's Phrenological Journal, Phrenological Almanac, &c.

Combe's Works—embracing his Constitution of Man, Elements of Phrenology, Physiology, Digestion and Biet, &c.

Dr. Alcott's Works—embracing his Teacher of Health, Library of Health, Young Wife, Young Husband, Young Housekeeper, Young Woman's Guide, Young Mother, the Use of Tobacco, &c.

Dr. Graham's Works—his Lectures on Human Life, Lectures to Young Men, &c.

Theodore Parker's Works—his Discourses on Religion, his Misseellaneous Writings, his Sermons, &c.

Theodore Parker's Works—his Discourses on Religion, his Miscellaneous Writings, his Sermons, &c.

Also—Burleigh on the Death Penalty: Spear, do.; Sumner's Peace Oration; Jackson on Peace; Dods's Lectures on Mesmerism; Hurlbut's Human Rights; Sponer's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Anti-Slavery Bible Argument; Slavery Consistent with Christianity; Emancipation in the West Indies; the Bustle, a Poem; Wiley & Putnam's desiable series of home and foreign Books; Lea's Cookery; various works on the Water Cure; do. on the new seience of Phonography; Lowell's and Longfellow's Poems; Tricks of Satan; Illustrated Magazines, &c.

The National Era, Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gazette, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Publishers' prices.

Many of the above books are issued in forms adapted to the mails—thus rendering them obtainable by purchasers at a Many of the above books are issued in forms adapted to the mails—thus rendering them obtainable by purchasers at a distance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnanti, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Mingr, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brot. Kirby, Esag., Blachly & Shupson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esa, West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky. Jan. 7.

Pan. 7.

RICHARD MASON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maken
has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29.

ROTON HOTEL-On strict Te May 6.—4f Broadway, New York; by
J. LELAND MOORE.

MAUDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of
Pine and Lexington streets, Bultimore. All wares delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

BIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of
Claims before Congress and the Executive Departments;
also, for procuring Fatents for new inventions.

Office, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C.
Jan. 7.

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North stress, Baltimore. NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON, Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf

April 22.—tf

April 22.—tf

American and Forreign and to, no, 10, 10, and so.

April 23.—tf

American and Forreign and the monthly paper are informed that its publication was suspended on account of the illness of the editor, Rev. A. A. Phelps, and his absence in the West Indies. Should the Reporter be resumed, subscribers who have paid in advance will be supplied; and if this is not done, the money will be refunded, on application to the Business Agent of the Society,

Aug. 12.

WILLIAM HARNED,

22 Spruce street, New York.

WILLIABE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ON THE SECURITY OF DERMERS REXT. ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT,
No. 1 of
THE UNITED STATES REPORTER,

THE UNITED STATES REPORTER,
A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative, and
General News.

The subscriber is now enabled to announce the completion
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General Government.
The leading features of the United States Reporter
will be the following:
1. Early intelligence of the movements of the various Departments of the Government, in reference to domestic affairs
and to the foreign relations of the country, will be given with
scruphlous fidelity. Possessing peculiar facilities for obtaining information, the "Reporter" will be enabled frequently
to communicate, exclusively, intelligence of the most impor-

ing information, the "Reporter" will be enabled frequently to communicate, xeclusively, intelligence of the most important character.

II. The verbution Reports of the Proceedings and Debutes of the United States Senate, which the proprietor is bound to furnish daily to that body, in accordance with the terms of the contract made at the close of last session of Congress. The arrangements now made will at once fully secure to the Senate of the United States an authentic and complete record its debates; and to the people—in a greatly enlarged degree—the benefit of the experience, sagacity, and statesmanship of that body to which they have ever looked with solicitous and respectful regard.

III. The Proceedings and Debates in the House of Representatives will also be given, with fulness, impartiality, and the utmost promptitude. Each day's record will be completely made up, and appear in the "Reporter" next morning.

IV. A Symposical View of the Proceedings and Debates of

pletely made up, and appear in the "Reporter" next morning.

IV. A Synoptical View of the Proceedings and Debutes of all the State Legislatures will be regularly given. Members of Congress, and all classes of readers, will thus be kept fully and systematically informed of domestic legislation in all sections of the United States.

V. Early intelligence of all important movements in the Legislatures of Great Britain and France will be communicated by every steamer from Europe, through reporters in London and Paris, who possess peculiar facilities for obtaining information. Louson and Paris, who possess products in the Supreme Court of the United States which possess general interest. Great care will be bestowed upon this department of the "Reparter." These reports, alone, to the members of the profession, must entitle the "Reporter" to their patronage and

er." These reports, alone, to the members of the profession, must entitle the "Keporter" to their patronage and support.

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Such is a brief view of what the "Unwed Status Reporter" is designed to be. All the pians and arrangements have been well matured, and the hope is confidently cherished, that the "United States Reporter" will prove itself an energetic, industrious, dignified, and perfectly independent journal. It will have no party views—no political bias. The proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that "the paper shall contain no political discussions except the debates." It will be a vehicle of ness—not the organ of any set of opinions. The grand aim of the subscriber is to establish at the seat of Government a faithful and prompt reporter of all sorts of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician of intelligence, on terms which place it within the reach of the great masses of the people, at the commencement of what promises to be a most interesting and eventful period in the history of Congressional proceedings, will be regarded with favor by all classes of the community; and, having thus stated his objects, the subscriber respectfully solicits a liberal and general support from the enlightened public of the United States. Reporter? will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning, except Sundays, at the rate of six dollars per annum; single copies, two cents.

In connection with the daily paper, there will be issued from the same establishment.